The Outlook

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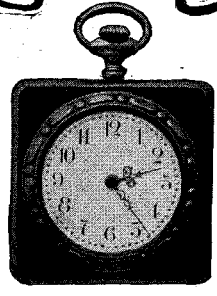

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The Outlook

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1904

Representative Hitt for Vice-President

All the delegates to the Republican National Convention, which assembles at Chicago June 21, will have been elected by the time this number of The Outlook reaches the public. Since a large majority of the delegates have been instructed to vote for the nomination of President Roosevelt, the main point of interest is the choice for Vice-President. Even this seems to be in a fair way of settlement without contest. Representative Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois, has come forward as a strong favorite for the place, and under circumstances which may cause his candidacy to be looked on with much favor by the delegates. He was suggested as an acceptable candidate instead of Speaker Cannon by friends of the Speaker, who knew that Mr. Cannon's nomination was inevitable unless the popular demand for him was checked, and that Mr. Cannon would refuse to obey the call of the Convention, even though such refusal meant his political death. Territorially, Mr. Hitt meets the requirements of the situation in that he is popular in the State of Illinois, though in a different way from Mr. Cannon. The Illinois Republicans indorsed him for the nomination in their State Convention, over which Mr. Cannon presided last week. It is known that the President is friendly to Mr. Hitt's candidacy, and, unlike Mr. Cannon, Mr. Hitt will accept with thanks. Republican leaders count on the influence which Mr. Hitt's early and intimate association with President Lincoln, when he reported the debates with Stephen A. Douglas, is likely to have on the older Republicans; they approve his record as a conservative diplomat and Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which might be expected to have a steadying effect in world policies; and they are attracted by his standing in the State of Illinois. It is further to be said that his political experience would give him a real influence in the administration and would fit him for fulfilling the duties of the Presidential office in case of the death of the President, a possible contingency which the past history of the Nation has shown cannot be ignored with safety. His friends believe that his influence in Congress as Vice-President would be much what Mr. Hay's is in the Cabinet.

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Democratic Indications

Most of the talk as to Judge Alton B. Parker's being the inevitable choice of the Democratic National Convention for President has ceased, and it is now admitted even by advocates of his nomination that he will not only fail to have two-thirds of the delegates on the first ballot, but that he will fall short of having a majority. Thus it will be possible for a combination against him to organize the Convention. If the Territories and dependencies are allowed six votes each, as is expected, the Convention will consist of 1,000 delegates. There seems to be no serious thought of an attempt to abrogate the historical two-thirds rule, which has prevailed in Democratic National Conventions since 1832, and the candidate who wins must obtain the votes of 667 delegates. The State Conventions which have so far been held indicate a strong sentiment in the party in favor of conservatism. The "swing" or impulse of the party is away from the policies of Bryan, and the defeat of Hearst last week in Indiana, while his adherents had been somewhat noisily counting on victory, indicates that he cannot be nominated. But a glance over the results of the twenty-four State and Territorial Conventions which have already acted fails to reveal that the election of conservative delegates means Parker, any more than a failure to in-

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struct for Parker means Bryanism. A source friendly to Judge Parker divided up the delegates elected up to the beginning of this week as—Parker 128, Hearst 94, Gorman 12, Olney 25, uninstructed 118. This would mean that the nomination will be made at St. Louis, not by men who are instructed for some particular candidate, but by men who are left free to make their own choice after they get on the ground. Judge Parker was aided by the instructions given to the Connecticut delegation week before last, and to the Indiana delegation last week, but if he had failed to obtain those instructions his candidacy would have suffered greatly. It had begun to languish under the silence of the candidate on public questions and the peculiar phrasing of the Albany platform, which many good party men regarded as worse than silence. Much will depend on the action which is taken by the State Conventions in the South. Between May 25 and June 23 Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Kentucky, Virginia, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Texas, and North Carolina will speak, in the order given. In the meantime friends of other candidates are planning, and the growing bitterness of the factional fight between Parker's friends and the Tammany Democracy of New York City may affect the availability of the candidate. Efforts are being made to get a candidate on whom the delegates can unite. We are not inclined to prophesy, but we venture to repeat what we said on Mr. McClellan's election to the Mayoralty of New York City last November: "The nomination and election of Mr. McClellan are a preparation to give Tammany a controlling influence in nominating the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1904; perhaps to press upon the Convention Mr. McClellan himself, supported by a majority of over 60,000 in New York City, by a name which is still popular among the Northern Democrats and not unpopular in the South, and by the privately pledged contributions of all that class of corporations which fear or resent Government investigation and Government control." What we now rather expect to see is a hot fight between the two factions of the Democratic party, the Social Democracy led by Mr. Bryan and urged on by Mr. Hearst, and the Jeffersonian Democracy with Judge Parker for a candidate and Mr. Cleveland as an exponent, and at the proper moment, when the Convention has reached an apparently hopeless tangle, to see some such orator as Mr. W. Bourke Cockran rise and propose the name of Mr. George B. McClellan. It is easy to see the arguments which would commend him. He would be popular in the South, for his father fought the South with great consideration for its feelings; with the old-line Democracy because his father was the candidate of their party; with the new Democracy because he has never attacked Byranism; with the political contributing corporations because he is the candidate of Tammany; and with the office-seeking Democracy because he carried New York City against the Fusion forces and is rather more likely to carry New York State than any other Democratic candidate who can be named. We suspect thatt his is the programme of Tammany; and we should not be surprised to see it succeed.

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The Rosebud Reservation

Our readers may recall the article by George Kennan entitled "Indian Lands and Fair Play," published in The Outlook of February 27. They will be interested to know that, partly as a result of this article, and of the personal act of Mr. Kennan in calling the President's attention to the flagrant injustice threatened to the Indians, a much better measure of fair play was secured to them, though certainly not all which lovers of justice had a right to demand, if not to expect. At the same time, owing largely to the influence of the Indian Rights Association, and to the influential co-operation of Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, who, says "City and State," has been "a strong champion of the Indian," another gross injustice under which Indian tribes have been suffering has been rectified by Congress. Under the bill which Mr. Kennan criticised, all the lands of the Rosebud Sioux in Gregory County, South Dakota, amounting in the

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aggregate to 416,000 acres, were to be taken from them without their consent, and sold to settlers under the homestead laws at the "flat" price of three dollars per acre, the settlers being allowed five years to complete the purchase, the annual payments being fixed at fifty cents per acre, without interest. The President, when his attention was called to this measure, took the ground that these Indian lands should be open to competition, and the Indian owners receive what the lands would bring; and this would certainly have been inherently just and right. But the measure had progressed so far that securing what was inherently just and right proved politically impracticable. Under the Presidential pressure, the price has been raised from three to four dollars per acre for the first three months, after which the lands are purchasable at three dollars per acre. Four dollars an acre is not as high a price as the lands are fairly worth, and three months is not a sufficient length of time to enable the Indians to get the full advantage of the higher price, but some substantial gain has been secured for them. The President has now issued a proclamation for the entry of the ceded lands of this reservation on August 8 next, to actual settlers, and the indications are that there will be a great rush into the territory for homesteads.

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An Act of Evident Justice

The other action of Congress is broader in its effect and more vital in its importance. The friends of the Indians have for a long time been seeking to secure for them treatment like that accorded to other residents in the United States, and for this purpose to secure for them permanence of title to their lands, so that neither act of Congress, nor act of an Indian Commissioner or a Secretary of the Interior, could take their lands away from them, any more than it can take the land away from any other owner in the United States. In order to prevent, however, the Indians from being cheated out of land by unjust taxation, or by chicanery or fraud in leases or purchases, the land in cases of reservation open to settlement was secured to them under patents issued by the Secretary of the Interior, providing that the United States shall hold the land for the period of twenty-five years in trust for the Indian to whom the land has been allotted, and convey it to him in fee at the end of that twenty-five years. The effect of this law was to prevent the Indian from encumbering it by mortgaging or losing it by tax sale. But the Secretary of the Interior decided that under this law he might cancel a trust patent at any time prior to the twenty-five years. Thus the object which the friends of the Indian had in view was defeated, and the Indian still held his land subject to the will of the Secretary of the Interior, and as the Secretary of the Interior is necessarily dependent upon Indian agents and Indian inspectors, the Indian also held his land to a large extent subject to their will. Let the reader imagine how he would like to have his right to the farm he cultivates depend upon the arbitrary will of a Cabinet officer, whose will in turn would be largely dependent upon the judgment or inclination of a local official, and then apply the Golden Rule in solving the question, What ought to be done about it? By the intervention of the Indian Rights Association and the prompt and vigorous co-operative action of Senator Quay, a bill has been passed depriving the Secretary of the Interior of this power which he has claimed and has exercised, and rendering the title of Indians to their allotments indefeasible except for cause specifically stated. The bill unanimously passed the Senate, passed the House in advance of its regular place on the calendar, and has been approved by the President.

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The Government of the Canal Zone

The transfer of the rights of the French New Panama Company to the United States has been formally accomplished; the payment of the purchase price ($40,000,000) has been arranged for; the treaty with Panama had already been ratified. The one other needed step to place on a firm basis the effective force of our Govern-

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ment in Panama and to clear the way for actual work on the Canal was to establish a lawful and competent form of government for the ten-mile zone of territory ceded to the United States by Panama. This was done last week by President Roosevelt's executive order. The criticism that a government so founded is a "one-man power," or that Congress should do this work, is met by the fact that by the Act of Congress passed last month it expressly delegated power to the President to do precisely what he has done, and in the fullest sense the government of the zone will be under the authority of Congress. Historical precedents for such a procedure occur at once—Florida, Louisiana, the Philippines, Porto Rico. That the action of President Roosevelt is constitutional is as plain as that the method adopted is the most efficient and simple to be found. The President's order appoints General Davis, of the Panama Commission, Governor of the zone, and directs the Commission specifically not only to take all steps necessary for the construction of the Canal and the sanitation of the region, but also to make all needful rules for the military, civil, and judicial administration of the zone, and in particular to establish for it a civil service with appointment as far as practicable by a merit system. Furthermore, power is given the Commission even to enact for the zone legislation not inconsistent with the laws and treaties of the United States. All such legislation, however, is subject to the approval or veto of the Secretary of War. Indeed, the entire administration of the zone is placed under the War Department's supervision, in furtherance of the principle, so strongly exemplified in Cuba and the Philippines, that in the building-up stage of territory newly acquired or even temporarily under our charge, the War Department should be a great constructive agency and has unequaled facilities and adaptability for that end. Thus, the President points out that "the War Department is the Department which has always supervised the construction of the great civil works for improving the rivers and harbors of the country and the extended military works of public defense, and has from time to time been charged with the supervision of the government of all the inland possessions of the United States, and continues to supervise the government of the Philippine Islands."

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The Red Cross: Miss Barton's Resignation

The investigation by a Congressional committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Proctor, of Vermont, of the American National Red Cross and its methods, which has been in progress for some time, culminated on Saturday in the resignation of Miss Clara Barton as President, the acceptance of her resignation by the Executive Committee, and the accession of Mrs. John A. Logan, the Vice-President, to the position of President. It will be remembered by many of our readers that in April of last year a group of twenty-three members of the Red Cross, including General James M. Wilson, ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, and Mrs. Cowles, sister of President Roosevelt, were by the Executive Committee "suspended from membership and all privileges of membership." These twenty-three influential members had been earnestly striving to bring about such changes in the administration of the Red Cross as should re-establish it in the full confidence of the public and greatly enlarge its usefulness. Their summary expulsion and the events which followed during the year had their outcome in the investigation by Senator Proctor's committee, before which the remonstrants—as the twenty-three suspended members were called—and the executive management of the Red Cross have been represented by counsel, and many witnesses have been examined. It is said that evidence of a highly sensational character has been presented, reflecting gravely on the management of the Red Cross, and that, in view of this evidence, and other evidence foreshadowed by the remonstrants, a plan of action was formulated that seemed likely to be satisfactory to the investigating committee, to the remonstrants, and to Miss Barton and her friends. A part of the proposition was the securing of a

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new charter from Congress providing for a central committee of eighteen members. Six of these members were to be the Chairman of the Committee, and representatives of the State, War, Navy, Interior, and Justice Departments of the Government, to be appointed by the President of the United States; six members to be appointed by the incorporators, and six members by the State societies for which the charter provides. The annual report, under the proposed new charter, was to be made to the Secretary of War, and that Department was to audit all accounts of the Red Cross, complete itemized reports in all cases being rendered. As a temporary arrangement, pending the adoption of the new charter, it was proposed that the Executive Committee and all officers of the Red Cross resign, and that before resigning the Executive Committee elect a new Board of Trustees, of which President Roosevelt should nominate four, the remonstrants four, and Miss Barton's friends four. This general plan seemed likely to be acceptable, though it had not been formally approved by the friends of Miss Barton. What effect upon the negotiations the resignation of Miss Barton will have it is too early to say. Unless the general plan proposed is accepted by the present executive management, it is said that the remonstrants will press the investigation during the summer, in the expectation that the result will be an entire reorganization under a new charter as soon as the matter can be properly brought before Congress in the fall.

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Governor Odell's Vetoes

Governor Odell, of New York, has done what was expected of him. He has recognized the power of the public-spirited element in the State by vetoing the bill known as the "Niagara grab." This bill, as The Outlook reported when it was passed, gave powers to a company which, if exercised to the full, would diminish the volume of water going over the Falls to such an extent as certainly to imperil and very probably ruin their beauty. The Governor in his memorandum gives his chief reasons for its veto: first, that the franchise is granted without a recompense, in spite of its great value; second, that it endangers the Falls themselves. Both these reasons are sound. In vetoing this bill the Governor acted as a representative of the best element in the State. Another important bill vetoed by the Governor was that known as the "Gas grab." It gave valuable privileges to a gas company without compensation except that which was incidental to the improvements made possible by the privileges extended. As to the harmfulness of this bill it is only fair to say that there has been difference of opinion. It has been claimed that the Legislature simply gave the company the freedom of action which it had once possessed but has technically lost. Inasmuch as the gas company was a city corporation, the bill had to be submitted to Mayor McClellan. It received his approval in spite of protests by many public-spirited citizens. Governor Odell by his veto has apparently made a successful political move; he has assumed that this bill was a case of legislative interference in city affairs, inasmuch as the city already had power to extend the privileges to the company without legislative action. Governor Odell therefore has put himself in the position of being more solicitous for the home rule of New York City than the Democratic Mayor of that city himself. In vetoing the Law's Delay Bill, which provided that certain commissioners should be appointed to relieve the judges in certain counties in New York State, the Governor has followed the counsel of his Attorney-General, who expressed the opinion that the bill was unconstitutional. The publicly expressed opinion of Mr. Walter H. Peckham that it was constitutional will, in the public mind, outweigh that of the Attorney-General, but the Governor has a right in a doubtful case to be governed by his official adviser's judgment. In signing a bill which limits the territory from which New York can get its water supply, and which therefore promises to resuscitate somewhat the power of the Ramapo Company, which has endeavored to gain a monopoly of future sources of water supply for the city, Governor Odell has

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been less regardful of enlightened public sentiment in the city; but the question how to supply great cities with water without robbing the country districts of their needed supply is one not easily answered. In signing what has been known as the "Jerome Bill," enabling the District Attorney to get evidence against the proprietors of rich gambling resorts, who have heretofore been secure from conviction, by compelling habitués to testify in criminal proceedings against gambling-rooms, he has disregarded strong pressure, not only from gambling resorts, but from rich and respectable non-professional gamblers, in deference to the better public sentiment of the State. On the whole, the Governor has saved the Empire State from the worst acts of the Legislature and has saved to the State its best acts. The fact emphasizes the importance, on the one hand, of the functions of the Governor, and, on the other, the criminal folly of the voters in the legislative districts in electing to the Legislature wicked or weak men.

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Corporate Complicity with Organized Gambling

The very specific accusations brought against the Western Union Telegraph Company by the City Club of New York were throughout last week ignored by the Company. These accusations were that officials of the Company had agreed to furnish a pool-room with racing news on special terms and under conditions which made it evident that the arrangement would be for the distinct purpose of violating the law. The Executive Committee of the Company, in the absence of the Directors, has issued a statement renewing the offer of President Clowry to withdraw telegraph service from any place designated as unlawful by the police. It confirms in other respects the statement made by President Clowry, which was that the Western Union, as a quasi-public service corporation, must necessarily send all kinds of messages, not obviously immoral, without discrimination. The Executive Committee, however, adds that it "hereby instructs the officers and employees of the Company . . . to furnish hereafter such racing news only to such applicants as shall give assurance that it is not to be used for pool-room purposes." This latter statement is obviously inconsistent with the position of President Clowry, which the Committee indorses. As to the specific charges made by Captain Goddard before the City Club the Executive Committee is absolutely silent. In other words, President Clowry and the Executive Committee alike refuse to meet the issue, and either consciously or unconsciously evade their responsibility by declining to do what no one has asked them to do. They can hardly believe, certainly the public does not, that the question raised by the City Club has been met by these statements. The issue raised by the City Club is this: Has the Western Union Telegraph Company, through its officials, made a distinct agreement to further the violation of law? The issue which the Western Union Telegraph Company so far has considered is very different,—namely, Has a public service corporation the right to scrutinize and reject messages in the ordinary course of its business? The Western Union Company will have only itself to blame if, by confusing these two issues, it exasperates the public into believing that by putting the telegraph into Governmental ownership it would be putting it into more scrupulous or more intelligent control. It is by such evasion of responsibility, whether by telegraph company, railroad company, or rapid transit corporation, that sentiment for public ownership of public service utilities is most speedily and effectually fostered. The only way by which the Western Union Telegraph Company can persuade intelligent people that it is sincere in this business is by ordering an investigation of the charges made by Captain Goddard before the City Club, or, as a possible alternative, suing the City Club for libel.

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The Western Union Met on its Own Ground

In the meantime the Western Union is not to be allowed to rest peacefully because it has raised a new issue. Even assuming that it is

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a question of scrutinizing and rejecting messages submitted in the ordinary manner, and that the pool-room business is to be classed with the ordinary business of the Company, the position of the President and Executive Committee is by no means unanswerable. President Clowry has cited in support of his contention a case in Indiana in which the Company was sued for refusing to send a message and was required to pay damages. The New York "Evening Post," which has done good service in keeping this matter continually before the public mind as a moral issue, has cited two cases far more closely resembling the situation in New York—one in which the court decided that the telegraph company cannot be required to furnish a bucket-shop with market quotations, the other in which the court decided that when a message relates to a gambling or a similar illegal transaction (in this instance a dealing in "futures") "neither sender nor receiver can maintain an action for damages on the ground that the Company refused to transmit the message." A precedent which is even more destructive of the Company's present position than either of these cases is the action of the Western Union itself regarding pool-rooms, reported in New York newspapers. According to information coming through the City Club, in order to lessen the expense for the racing news, the telegraph service was engaged by three or four pool-rooms in the city; the other pool-rooms in the agreement discontinued their service and got their news from these three or four places over the telephone. This was a perfectly legal thing for pool-rooms to do, if it is legal for them to receive news at all. Nevertheless, in spite of President Clowry's protestation that the Western Union must transmit any messages that it is asked to transmit, it refused to supply these three or four pool-rooms until the combination was broken up. If this is true, it will be in order for President Clowry to explain why the Company can make discriminations on financial grounds and refuse to make exactly the same discriminations on moral grounds. As the matter now stands, the Company is in a position, unless present uncontradicted statements are effectually refuted, of being guided in its deliberate relations with illegal gambling concerns solely by motives that can be reckoned in dollars and cents. The most pronounced skepticism of to-day is not theological but moral. It doubts whether moral ideals are practical. Such action as the Western Union has taken in putting forth vague statements in reply to specific accusations is the sort of thing that increases this moral skepticism. Whenever a man expresses his doubts that honesty and personal honor and moral self-respect are compatible with modern business life, he can point to the action of the President and Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The fact that among them are men standing eminent for philanthropy and church activity will not only give to this skepticism a cynical flavor, but will tend to make it a skepticism concerning the existence of all religious or disinterested motive.

❀

A Popular Uprising The recent agitation over rent on the East Side in New York City illustrates both the oppression of the agent and the power of organized effort to meet and overcome injustice. Increased rental in this quarter of the city has been due to several reasons. The tearing down of houses on account of the building of the new East River Bridge, the opening of new parks and playgrounds, and the strikes in the building trade, have caused scarcity of housing facilities. The tide of immigration which at this season comes pouring in increased the pressure for room, and landlords and "leasters" saw their opportunity to "get rich quick." The "leasters," sadly enough, are the people themselves. They have risen from the ranks of push-cart peddlers, knee-pants pressers, and men of other similar miserably paid callings, to the authority of leasing a house, which they sublet on their own terms. And these terms in April, 1904, were sometimes thirty per cent. in advance of the usual rent for rooms. Upon the East Siders, already oppressed

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by last winter's coal famine, this winter's prices for provisions, and slackness in the clothing trade, the increased price of shelter fell calamitously. For, as one of their spokesmen declares, "You can do without meat if you have to; you can use another kind of fuel instead of coal if you must; but you cannot go without shelter. You cannot live on the sidewalk, even if you are willing and the weather permits, for the authorities won't let you." Accordingly, the East Side tenants had to face the situation, either to accept the extra rent charges or go homeless. Many of the women rent-payers are dressmakers or shopkeepers, requiring either respectable apartments or regular stores. They depend upon a custom trade which takes years to gain and is lost upon removal, so that they are at the mercy of the "leaster." Two women, for instance, occupied front rooms which a new "leaster" was determined to turn into stores, and, accordingly, demanded their immediate vacancy. The women offered a three-dollar increase. They offered a five-dollar increase. They showed the utter ruin to their business if they were to abandon their old and tried places. The "leaster" was obdurate, and the women were finally put out. An old policeman, with a number of other Gentile tenants, fell into the hands of a Jewish "leaster." The policeman first had the rent raised on his little house from eighteen to twenty dollars, then to twenty-five, then to twenty-seven. On the first of April it was raised again to thirty, and this, despite his attachment to the house, forced him to move. "In that house there," he said, "I was born; there I married; there my children were born, raised, and married; there, too, my grandsons were born; there I hoped to die; and now I'm beaten out of it. Yet wait. We shall have a reckoning by and by." The "leasters" put forward their side. One of them, writing in the name of what he calls "The Landlords' Association Company," argues thus: "We pay millions in taxes to the city every year; we pay for schools, hospitals, and every expense the city contracts. We have the right, therefore, to demand as much rent as we wish. Only the owner has a right to put a price on his goods; no one else." Another landlord derides the idea of resistance from the tenants. "How," he asks, "can a bug stand up against a bear? Know ye not that we landlords can spend hundreds of dollars to oust our tenants? But we're not the enemies of the tenants. We are simply the friends of ourselves. When a tenant moves out, we can get two or three dollars more from the new one. When a 'To let' is hung out for an hour, fifty tenants will be swarming about the house. There are seventy-five tenants to a house. Why should we not be independent? In every great city of the world rents are high, and are cheap at that."

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The Fight of the Tenants

The complaints of the tenants, at first murmured, by the first of April became loud and strong. Mass-meetings of protest were held. "How long shall we continue to tolerate this highway robbery?" exclaimed a knee-pants presser at one of the meetings. "I say we ought to stop right here and now. Let the landlords go and sue us. Let them sue us by the hundreds. Let the courts be overrun with cases. Let the blood-thirsty schemes of these sharks become public. Let those greedy men dare pursue their course of systematic robbery in the face of public opinion." The women also were aroused. "We women," said Mrs. Beckie Wexler, prominent in the anti-meat movement two years ago, "must take the rent question in our hands. Is it not enough to have suffered in Russia from the Pobiedonostseffs and the Von Plehves and others? Must we suffer in this country also, and from our own petty Jews, whose hearts are foul and whose souls are black? Turn them over into the hands of the women. They know how to handle such men." Picking their way blunderingly in the fight, the tenants organized a Tenants' Rent Protective Association. The first instinct of the Association was to intrench itself behind the organized powers on the East Side. It secured the backing of the whole Jewish trade-union movement, of many benefit societies, lodges, and Vereinen, got the indorse-

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ment of the Central Federated Union, and won the sympathy of the Settlements. Even the courts were with them. "My entire sympathy," Judge Sanders assured the Association, "is with the tenants. I know that the necessities of life have all risen in price, while wages have fallen. In the face of these conditions it is certainly unfair of the landlords to exact such exorbitant rents." The rent strike became a people's movement, backed up by all the organized forces on the East Side. From the field of the organized labor movement the Association got not only its real power but also its campaign plan. "When the work is unfair in the shop, what do we do?" argued a representative from the sailor jacket makers. "Why, we quit working. So when the rent is unfair in the home, I say we ought to quit paying. Only, remember, all the tenants of a house must quit in a body." Accordingly, the tenants did quit in a body, in one house after another. The landlords rushed into court. This was the beginning of a long story of evictions. From fifty to sixty dispossess warrants were served every day. Houses were boycotted by the tenants. Tenants were blacklisted by the landlords. Pickets were stationed at the houses in which the tenants were on strike. Many tenants were compelled to crowd together in basements, synagogues, and other public places to secure shelter. The lawyers of the Association invariably secured for a tenant who was served with a dispossess warrant several days, often more than a week's time. This cost the landlord a dollar and fifty cents for the dispossess warrant and fifty cents a day on the lost rent—in short, as much as he would have gained in months had a tenant paid the raise. Had this been the case with one rebellious tenant only, the landlord might have held his own, but he was appalled to learn that if he evicted one tenant he must evict all the tenants of his house. The landlords gradually began to give in. Out of the five thousand dispossess warrants served on tenants since the first of April, some were withdrawn, many annulled, and three thousand at least held over a week or even two weeks. Out of a thousand houses where there was open war, four hundred cases have been settled. Nearly three thousand families are benefited in the two respects that they have obtained leases from their landlords on the old terms, good for one year, and have the privilege of paying their rent in two monthly installments. The whole backbone of the rent-raising movement is broken, and the rent strike, now half won, proves once more the power of organized effort.

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The War Situation

Although no serious conflict of forces occurred last week between the Russians and Japanese either by sea or on land, nevertheless the activity was unquestionably great. From the first the Japanese policy has been to make thorough preparation, and then to strike quick and hard; last week was apparently one of the periods of preparation. The landing of forces on the Liaotung Peninsula continued, and preparations were made to seize Dalny and Niuchuang, both deserted (or nearly so) by the Russians. The isolation of Port Arthur, which seems for a day to have been broken so far as to permit one or two trains to pass through, has again been firmly established. Other bodies of Japanese troops have been landed at Takushan—midway between the Yalu and Port Arthur. The Japanese appear to be advancing from the scene of their victory on the Yalu through Fengwangchang, gained by them week before last, and thence by two roads, one of which leads to Liaoyang (which is now Russia's main position, and is at the intersection of the highroad from Yalu and the railroad), while the second road leads to Haicheng, intersecting the railroad at that place and proceeding to Niuchuang. Finally, the line of advance by the railroad from the position occupied by the Japanese above Port Arthur is now, of course, open to them. In brief, the Japanese are firmly established at several points on the coast, and command all the roads leading toward Liaoyang and thence to Mukden. Probably no one but General Kuropatkin knows upon which side of Liaoyang, north or south, the Russians will make an attempt

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to stem the Japanese advance, and this depends largely on the size of the Russian army which can be concentrated at or near Liaoyang immediately. The relative size of the invading Japanese army and the resisting Russian army is wrapped in mystery, but it is evident that as the Russians retire, drawing in their forces from different directions, their army is constantly increasing in size, while it is being reinforced from the north as fast as troops can come over the railway. There have been several reports of the presence of a Russian force in northeastern Korea. If such a force is there, it is in a very perilous position unless it has secured its retreat to Karin or Vladivostok, for the Japanese army now intervenes between that country and the region occupied by the Russians. A Japanese torpedo-boat was destroyed on May 12, while removing mines from the bay near Dalny; seven men were killed and seven wounded. Despatches from Tokyo claimed that this is the first war-ship that Japan has lost. But three days later a Japanese despatch-boat was destroyed and two men killed in exactly the same way. Reports from St. Petersburg record a daring feat of a lieutenant and three men in an ordinary launch—not a torpedo-boat—who slipped through the Japanese picket boats, torpedoed and crippled a Japanese armored cruiser, and made their escape. The name of the cruiser is not given, but the story is told in such detail as to make it appear probable.

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The Destruction of Dalny

No modern city has so strange a history as that of Dalny, the "fiat city," which was, in large part at least, destroyed last week by the Russians. It was built by order of the Czar and it was destroyed by order of the Czar. Only five years ago the edict for its construction was issued, and in two years there appeared, complete and even beautiful, a fine modern town, where before had stood only a few miserable native huts. Alone among cities, it had practically no inhabitants until it was finished. The architects drew their plans for the town as a whole, and it therefore had in a remarkable degree harmony and singleness of purpose in its architecture. Dalny was picturesquely situated on the Bay of Talienwan, was surrounded by hills, and was divided into three parts—a Chinese city, a European and business city, and the city of the Administration. About twenty-five thousand men worked continuously in building it. Its harbor was free from ice and had depth for large vessels, and its system of docks and wharves was on a large scale. The city was built expressly to furnish a near-by commercial and naval base for Port Arthur, and it is now destroyed in order that the Japanese may not use it as a ready-to-hand base of operations. The work of destruction was directed chiefly against the docks and piers and fortifications, but the city itself seems also purposely to have been seriously injured. Dalny's population six months ago was something over forty thousand, of which number perhaps a tenth were Russians and foreigners, the others Chinese. Its cost was enormous—probably from ten to twenty million dollars were spent for the harbor improvement alone. The situation of Dalny was such that it was impossible for the Russians to hold it after the Japanese acquired a foothold on the narrow isthmus which connects the peninsula of Liaotung with the projecting cape upon which Port Arthur stands. The promptness of the Russian authorities in blowing up millions of dollars' worth of property as a war measure suggests that if the fall of Port Arthur becomes inevitable a similar fate may await the Russian fleet now "bottled up" there.

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The Cincinnati Music Festival

Largely because of the German element in its population, Cincinnati has had some distinction among the cities of the United States as a musical center. This is the sixteenth time that a biennial Musical Festival has been held there. Local festivals of this kind are not always of uniformly high musical standards. The need of attracting the audience and holding it for four or five sessions has almost always resulted in

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the appearance on programmes of such festivals of music that will please an untrained taste. In this respect, festivals in past years in Cincinnati have not been exceptions to the general rule. The Festival this year, however, which was held last week from Wednesday to Saturday, was notable for the character of the music performed. It is true that in the variety of form and style of composition there was a relief from the severity of the standard maintained by the Bach Festival at Bethlehem last year, but it was a relief which was in no sense a concession to inferior artistic taste. The performances lasted for three evenings and two afternoons. The evening performances constituted the real body of the Festival, and consisted of Bach's B minor Mass, which had its first performance in America at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius," the performances of which last year in Chicago and New York made a widespread impression, and Beethoven's D major Mass and Choral Symphony. The other numbers on the programme were compositions by Mozart, Schubert, Wagner, Brahms, Berlioz, Tschaikowski, Bruckner, Elgar, and Richard Strauss. The conductor was Theodore Thomas, whose services as the educator of musical taste in America continue to be his distinction among American musicians. Unlike many others who have had experience largely with people whose taste is in its early stage of development, he has always been markedly free from the dogmatic spirit of the pedagogue, and in his later years has been as open-minded towards new music as he has made his audiences open-minded toward music of all ages and lands. The place held by Elgar on the Cincinnati Festival programme illustrates Mr. Thomas's youthful spirit. The orchestra of the Festival was the Chicago orchestra, and it played with a skill that betokened its continued development. The chorus of the Festival displayed many high qualities, and though it lacked perhaps the ease and confidence of the Bethlehem chorus in its singing of Bach, its success in the performance of such widely varying choral music as it was called upon to give, and especially of the cruelly difficult music of the Beethoven Ninth Symphony, was an achievement worthy of praise. The artistic and financial success of the Festival this year will, it is hoped, put an end to the rumors of its discontinuance in the future. America is not so well supplied with the artistic spirit as to afford to dispense with an institution as musically educative as this has proved to be.

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A Great Painter Modern Germany has produced few great painters, and can ill afford to spare the greatest of them, Franz von Lenbach, who died in Munich quite recently at the age of sixty-eight. The career of this artist illustrates anew the fact that art is a republic in which the doors are open so that a man of genius can rise from the obscurest beginnings to the highest eminence. A Bavarian by birth, Lenbach worked as apprentice-mason in his boyhood, getting his first artistic impulse from nature and showing his earliest artistic aptitude in dealing with the rudest material. A brief opportunity of study in a technical school at Augsburg repelled him from art academies, and this repulsion was intensified by a later experience in Munich. He became a pupil of Piloty; studied thoroughly the old Italian masters; was commissioned to copy the works of Titian, Rubens, and Velasquez; traveled in Italy and Spain, where he acquired that brilliant coloring which was one of his marked characteristics; finally decided to give his whole time to portrait-painting, and became not only the first painter of portraits in Germany, but perhaps the first painter of portraits of the century. He spent the two years between 1872–'74 in Italy, the following two years he visited Egypt, and in 1876 he took up his residence at Munich, passing many of his winters in Rome, where he was sought after by the most interesting and brilliant society, receiving recognition in many forms from all parts of Europe, but doing his work chiefly in the art capital of Bavaria. For years Von Lenbach and Paul Heyse shared public attention with the Prince Regent, the

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two artists being the most conspicuous citizens of the town. Munich held them in great honor; their residences were pointed out with more interest than the palaces.

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His Work His work was conspicuously free from the academic precision and lifelessness, the vague sentimentality, the tendency to generalization, which have been the weaknesses of German art. It was strongly realistic, but it was modified in manner by a thorough knowledge of art, entire familiarity with the work of the old masters. In vigor of characterization and a certain power of indicating the force of the subject Lenbach's portraits resemble Rembrandt's, although Titian is said to have exerted more influence on him than any other of the early painters. Realist as he was, he had the happy faculty of transcribing not only the virile and powerful traits of character, but the finer qualities and the higher spirit of his sitters. His best-known portraits are those of Bismarck, William I., Gladstone, Von Bülow, Paul Heyse, Wagner, Helmholtz, and a series of remarkable portraits of himself. The portrait of Bismarck has probably been more generally seen than any other of his works. It was his good fortune to count among his sitters many of the most interesting persons of his time, and to deal, therefore, with the most striking personalities. The vitality of his portraiture was amazing, and the men of action who sat for him gave his genius the fullest possibilities of expression. His death at what ought to have been for him the early age of sixty-eight recalls one of Bismarck's characteristic remarks to him: "My dear Lenbach, the first eighty years of a man's life are always the happiest."

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The English Liquor Bill The Licensing Bill is remarkable from several points of view. Hitherto every amendment made to the licensing code—a code now more than four centuries old—has been at the instance of temperance reformers. The present bill, on the contrary, has been introduced by the Government at the instigation of the brewers. It comes before Parliament at the dictation of this powerful interest, and solely because the liquor men are displeased at the way in which the local magistrates during the last six or seven years have been exercising their powers for suppressing unnecessary public-houses. Urban and rural England alike are overdone with drink-shops—largely owing to the fact that from 1828 to 1869 there was an era of free trade in the retailing of beer, when it was as easy to obtain a license for a beer-house as it is nowadays to get a license to keep a dog or use a gun. Licenses are for a year. Until about fourteen years ago the renewal of a license was seldom refused except for misconduct. About 1890, however, the magistrates in many parts of the country realized that there were more licensed houses than were necessary for public convenience or public good; and as the superabundance added to the work of the police, the magistrates have since that time been gradually thinning out the unnecessary houses. They have been disappearing at an average rate of 320 a year. Public opinion has strongly supported this policy; and since about 1899 more vigor has been infused into it, and the movement has become more general. Only the liquor men complained. Last year they went with their complaint to the Premier; and the bill recently introduced provides a way to carry out the specific pledges which Mr. Balfour promptly and freely made to them. By its somewhat complicated provisions the local magistrates are to be deprived of their powers over the granting and renewal of licenses. These powers have been exercised by the magistrates since Tudor times—since Parliament first took over the general supervision of the drink trade, and it was no longer left to each community to make what by-laws it deemed best for the regulation and policing of the liquor business. Now, however, if the Government bill becomes law, these powers are to be exercised only by the magistrates at quarter sessions; and when the renewal of a license is refused there, the license-holder is to be compensated out of a fund raised by the license-holders in the hundred over which the magistrates in quarter sessions

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exercise jurisdiction. If the business of granting saloon licenses were transferred from New York City to Albany, it would be equivalent to the change that the English bill will make. Magistrates who are of the far-away quarter sessions benches are about as amenable to local public opinion as a justice of the peace in Albany would be to the public opinion of New York. The bill also gives a statutory title to existing licenses. Mr. Arthur Chamberlain estimates that by this change the £300,000,000 representing the capitalized value of licenses as they stand to-day will be doubled at a stroke. Opposition to the bill is widespread. As was recently noted in The Outlook, sixteen of the bishops, more than a month ago, publicly expressed their opposition to it; and within the last few days this opposition from the Episcopal Bench has been reinforced by the outspoken adhesion of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

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The Education of the East

It is not often that spectacular movements are also movements of profound ethical or material significance. The war in the East is a striking exception to this statement. It is in the highest degree spectacular. If no deeper interests were involved, the whole West would be absorbed in it because of the striking effects it has projected against the horizon of the Far East; the broad contrasts between the Japanese and the Russians, not only in extent of territory and material resources, but in physique, mental alertness, difference of costume and habit. Heroism is a common quality among all modern peoples; the West is therefore not surprised to find the Japanese and the Russians dying with equal calmness; it is not astonished that both countries are pouring out their resources with lavish indifference to the problems which are to be faced hereafter. While this struggle is spectacular in the contrast which it presents between the East and the West, it is charged, however, with possibilities of radical changes in the equilibrium of the East and the West, in the relative positions of great nations, in fundamental modifications of political systems which all men feel but no man feels competent to determine.

But while the West shrinks from the possibilities which may flow from the victory of the Japanese and the appearance of the East on terms approaching equality with the West, the West must face the fact that what is now taking place in the East has come about as the result of Western influence on the Oriental nations. For many centuries the East educated the West, and gave it its fundamental ideas of religion and of ethical relations; out of the East all great religions have come, and from the East the fundamental ideas of ethics, by which the West lives and on which Western society is based, have been derived. The East has always concerned itself deeply and constantly with the great questions of Whence and Whither, and while its answers to those questions seem to the Western mind inadequate and elusive, there has been and there is behind those answers a deep and rich religious experience; and the Hindus are still probably the most religious people on the face of the earth.

But while the East has taught the West its religion and its ethics, the West has been for many decades past teaching the East its methods of government, of industry, and of war. Having a far clearer and profounder sense of form than the East, the West has gone beyond the East in many of the arts of representation. It has traveled far beyond the East in all departments in which results are secured by organic co-operation. Its civilization is largely the product of an intense development of the idea of and the feeling for personality. For many decades the West has been directly and indirectly awakening the East from its ancient dream, illustrating before its eyes the efficiency and the necessity of political organization, showing it how to apply ideas to practical life in agricultural industry and commerce of every kind, putting modern arms in its hands, teaching it how to fight. England has not governed India for one hundred and fifty years without conveying to the Hindus very distinct impressions of the qualities which make the Englishman a

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great governor; the Germans have not sent their commercial agents through Syria and the northern sections of the East without opening the eyes of the Oriental peoples to the sagacity, open-mindedness, and intelligence of the German mind applied to manufactures and commerce. Along the northern shores of Africa and in Madagascar the French have been unconsciously making plain to men untrained in Western methods the superiority of those methods for the purposes of offense and defense.

This has been particularly true of Japan. When Commodore Perry sailed into a Japanese harbor in 1854 and compelled the Japanese to open their beautiful islands to the world, the gigantic image of Buddha at Kamakura, the most massive and impressive symbol of impassive and impersonal religion in the world—with its doctrine of self-repression, self-effacement, and personal nihilism—interpreted the attitude of that gifted, sensitive, mobile, and artistic people toward life. Fortunately, from the very beginning the United States treated the Japanese on terms of equality; the name of Townsend Harris is cherished in that country, and the basis of a permanent friendship between Japan and America was laid in those initial steps of opening the country, when Americans had it in their power to secure exclusive privileges and to take advantage of the Japanese in every way and were content to ask nothing but what they gave; to place Japan on a basis of equality with the United States. The Japanese had learned self-control from Buddhism, but he only awaited the opening of the door and the knowledge of the method to escape from its repression of energy, its denial of personality. The moment he came in contact with the West his destiny was revealed to him; and Japan stands in the forefront of the Far East, armed, educated, organized, powerful alike, apparently, on land and sea, because she has been the ready, open-minded, and passionately diligent student of the West.

For forty years Japan has been sitting at the feet of the West, studying with clear eyes, with intense interest, and with impartial judgment the secrets of the power of the West. She was not long in finding out that behind that power in all its manifestations lies education—the process by which the native capacity and aptitude are trained, developed, and reinforced. In less than twenty years the number of pupils enrolled in the Japanese schools increased with extraordinary rapidity, and out of a population of forty million there are now gathered in the schools of Japan four and a quarter millions of pupils. The Government is annually spending twenty millions of dollars for educational purposes. In what Japan did in the organization of schools of every grade and of universities, in the wise and far-seeing scheme which involved the sending of young men of great promise to all parts of Europe and to the United States for educational opportunities, the Japanese showed their extraordinary statesmanship. Putting aside Oriental pride, they have gone about the world seeking for the best in every department. Japan went to England when she began to build her navy, and studied English methods and largely followed them, with such modifications as her conditions required. When she began to reorganize her army, she went to France and studied the military system of that country; when she saw the need of a new system of medicine, she went to Germany and learned it; when she discovered that the secret of power lay in training, she studied critically the school systems of England and the United States and the universities of Germany; and the result of this unparalleled appropriation of the ideas of other nations and advance in educational methods and efficiency is seen to-day in the foresight, preparation, and scientific accuracy with which Japan has put her forces into the field and is directing all the agencies of war against the Russians. The West taught Japan, and Japan is now showing the results of Western tuition. It is Germany, France, England, and the United States who have brought Japan to the forefront; upon them rests the responsibility of the emancipation of this remarkable race. They are reaping the seed which they have sown. That the harvest will be beneficent The Outlook

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profoundly believes, because the contemporary migration of ideas between the East and the West is only the latest illustration of the historic process by which civilization has been spread over the earth. Sooner or later every country must have the opportunity of showing what is in it of power and insight, and the world must accept any modifications of position or situation which the advent of a new country into the free area of the modern world brings with it.

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A Thought for the Season

One of the most mysterious and marvelous processes of Nature is the universal transmutation of force into other and higher forces, the subtle change of matter into shapes more elusive and delicate, the translation of what appears to be a material into an immaterial world. Whichever way one looks down the vistas of time, these magical changes are being wrought; Nature is always shifting her masks, and that which is supremely ugly at one stage becomes supremely beautiful at another. The lily rises from the mud at the bottom of the pond and lies on the surface of the water as fragrant and beautiful as if its roots were in the soil of Paradise; the butterfly emerges from the cocoon and floats in the sunlight as delicate and exquisite as a poet's fancy suddenly become visible; the lark soars from the shell in the nest as if born in a clime where wings and song are the possession of all living things; over the most desolate places all manner of greenness creeps and climbs and lays its loveliness upon the rugged outline of wreck and débris.

Every spring this miracle is wrought under the very eyes of unbelievers; and because their eyes are holden, they see only the shifting of the scenery in the four acts of the year. To them the spiritual miracle is only a bit of mechanical dexterity; an exhibition of the cleverness and audacity of the stage manager, with countless ropes, trap-doors, drops, flies, and skillful devices at hand, and all the resources of electricity to touch common things with a momentary and delusive splendor.

Behind the eye which sees the forms and colors of the teeming earth must be the imagination which uncovers the hidden processes of growth, holds aloft its torch in the secret places whence the streams of life flow, follows fast on the footsteps of God and translates his thought out of rock and hill and brook and flower into the speech of the spirit. When God made man, Dr. Bushnell once said in an inspiring moment of talk with a friend, he declared that his work was well done. But God considered his work and added: "No, man is not finished; there is no way into his soul large enough to admit me. I will open in him the great door of the imagination, that I may go to him and he may come to me." And one of the chief uses of the imagination is to find God in his world; to penetrate the beautiful and mysterious show of things to the divine reality behind them. "The part of the imagination," writes Emerson, "is in showing the convertibility of everything into every other thing;" for there is one fathomless life behind all things and of which all things are the witness.

Once more the miracle on which men and women of imagination have looked with awe since the days of the earliest myth-makers is being wrought under our very eyes, at the doors of our homes, along the most familiar of our pathways; once more the dead earth rises in the glory of a universal resurrection; once more out of barrenness and sterility the world breaks into sudden bloom. What seems to be dead matter takes to itself a soul and blooms in the flower; and the prose of the hard soil suddenly suffers a marvelous change and turns to poetry; as Bulwer said long ago, "flowers are the poetry of matter." Through the earth there streams a boundless life, sterility becomes fruitful, the mask of ugliness is changed for the mask of beauty, and in the great wonder-world a thousand transformations are being wrought by the hand of the invisible magician. When such marvels are being wrought on every hand, shall a man lose heart because the soil in which he works is hard, or a woman part with her hope because the materials with which she deals seem prosaic? Stanley was born in or

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under the very eaves of a poorhouse, and lived to stand in the presence of kings and to have the doors of Westminster Abbey opened to receive his dust into the company of the most illustrious men of his race. Lincoln began in a frontier cabin, and a thousand years hence will be remembered with Washington. Father Damien worked on a remote island among victims of a repulsive disease, and has already joined the company of the heroes. Every page of history recalls the miracle of transformation in the story of human life, and shows men and women everywhere dealing with the elements of romance and poetry in all manner of prosaic disguise. No ugliness need be permanent in a world in which sinners are continually becoming saints, nor any relation commonplace where all relations are divinely established, nor any task mechanical and dull where all tasks are set for the making of character.

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Henry Morton Stanley

The greatest of modern explorers was so by virtue of indomitable determination and singleness of purpose. In scientific and technical ability a dozen African explorers were his superiors; none equaled him in his absolute refusal to admit defeat, his power of turning failure into victory. In a sense he was to the nineteenth century what Drake and Hawkins and Frobisher were to the sixteenth. If one looks at a recent map of Africa and notes how, taken together, the Congo Basin, the regions of the Victoria Nyanza, Tanganyika, and Albert Edward Nyanza Lakes, and the part of Equatorial Africa where Stanley sought for Emin, make up substantially all of Central Africa, the extent of Stanley's services to what he named the Dark Continent and the vastness of the country he opened to civilization and commerce become evident. It is true that these regions have been too often the scene of cruelty and rapacity; nevertheless the advance already made has been large and the scope for future achievement is almost boundless. Livingstone's dreams of a Christianized and enlightened Africa were made possible by Stanley. An expert in missionary work remarked the other day, "Africa was closed to the missionary until Livingstone lay dying in his tent, in 1873. Now there are forty-six steamers on the Congo; the Cape-to-Cairo Railroad is half completed; the missionary may ride into Uganda in a railway train, and a great society of British scientists will next summer hold its meeting at Victoria Falls."

It is a reasonable supposition that Livingstone's faith and largeness of soul and purpose had a permanent influence on the young newspaper man and adventurer who found him at Ujiji when the world had waited two years for news of the famous missionary. Certain it is that Stanley, who before had plunged into war and exploration with only the reckless audacity of a journalist trying to beat his rivals, now formed and held firmly the one great idea of making Central Africa known to the world. His second journey of over three years showed that Lake Victoria Nyanza was the largest fresh-water lake in existence; that Tanganyika and Albert Edward were separate lakes; that the great river supposed by Livingstone to be the Nile was in fact the Congo; while his descent of the Congo to its mouth was, in point of dangers encountered and difficulties overcome, and in geographical importance, the greatest single feat of exploration in our time. Stanley's third journey in Africa made the Congo open to commerce, and founded the Congo Free State. His last expedition was to find Emin Pasha, and once more he accomplished his set purpose, although his men perished by the hundred, and the hardships endured were almost beyond belief. Stanley was like a military leader of genius, in that he never counted loss of life among his followers when a great purpose was to be carried through; but the best testimony to the admitted fact that he treated the natives with justice and mercy is the way in which he held the friendship and confidence of the three hundred chiefs on the Congo with whom he signed treaties; on his first passage they sought his life, on his second they rushed with

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cries of joy to greet him. No small part of his troubles with subordinate white assistants was because they did not obey his orders to observe the rights of the natives and never strike a wrongful blow.

Such achievement as that of Stanley implies an iron will, a forceful nature, and the other attributes of a born leader of men. Of obscure origin and meager education, he worked his way from England on a ship to New Orleans, fought in the Confederate army, was made prisoner, returned to England, once more came to this country, entered the United States navy, was commended and promoted for gallantry, began newspaper work as a correspondent in one of our Indian wars, and later went out to Abyssinia with Napier's expedition. All this early training hardened and strengthened him, and gave him a practical knowledge of great value later on.

Stanley was a patient man as well as a man of action. He never lost an opportunity, but he knew how to wait. More than once the narrative of his deeds was doubted and scoffed at by fellow explorers and men of science, but time showed that he was an accurate truth-teller, and the romance of his books was the romance of wonderful fact. With the general reading public "Through the Dark Continent," "The Congo," and "How I Found Livingstone" were avidly read because, like Grant's "Memoirs," they gave simply and frankly and without literary flourish the story of great deeds, and painted unconsciously the portrait of a great man. The later recognition involved in Stanley's knighthood and his election to Parliament was deserved, and no doubt grateful to him, but his real distinction is that the whole world knows him as the man who succored Livingstone; the man who gave the world knowledge of immense lakes, vast fertile territories, a superb navigable river; the man, in short, who drew the veil back from the hidden treasures of a continent. And the world's debt to Stanley is not only for the territory and the knowledge it gained from him, but for a fine example of steadfastness, persistence, and self-control.

A Wife's Problem

The editorial in The Outlook for April 30, entitled "A Wife's Problem," has brought us a large number of letters, mostly from women, some hotly condemning, some warmly commending, the position taken. We print several of these letters on another page, selecting for this purpose those which seem to us at once the strongest and the most sane. We restate here, a little more fully than before, the position of The Outlook.

The home is the oldest of all social organizations, and the foundation of all. On it are built both the Church and the State. For it are maintained our industrial and our educational institutions. It occupies the first because the most fundamental place in the social fabric. Therefore anything which weakens the home weakens the foundations of society. Through it every new generation enters into life and in it receives its first impulses and its first instructions. Therefore anything which vitiates the home vitiates life at its spring and source.

The home, therefore, ought to have the first place in the thought as in the affections of every home-builder and home-provider. The first duties of both husband and wife are to each other and to their children and to the home. And this is neither more nor less true of the husband and father than it is of the wife and the mother. But the home neither can nor ought to have the only place in the thought or the affections of either. The parents must give some thought to other interests, some affection to other persons. They must give thought to business, to the church, to the village, to society, to public affairs. They must not be so absorbed in their home that they have no thought for other homes; not so absorbed in their own joint life that they have no thought for other lives.

And this thought for other interests and other lives must be accompanied by affection for other persons. No one questions that the husband may have affection for other men, that the wife may have affection for other women. No one questions that the husband may have affection for other

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women if they are blood relations—a mother, a sister, possibly a first cousin. No one questions that the wife may have affection for other men if they are blood relations—a father, a brother, possibly a relation not so near. But may the husband find no interest, enjoy no companionship, have no real affection for a woman unless the same blood runs in the veins of both? May a woman find no interest, enjoy no companionship, have no real affection for a man unless the same blood runs in the veins of both? We do not think so. We believe the wife will be a better wife, the mother will be a better mother, for having interests outside her home, provided the home is always first; that the husband will be a better husband, the father a better father, for having interests outside his home, provided the home is always first. And we think their mutual love for each other and for their children will be enriched, not impoverished, by the possession and cultivation of other than marital affection. But the wife should always be the first woman in the world to the husband and the husband the first man in the world to the wife.

The Outlook wishes to be perfectly explicit upon two points on which some of our correspondents have strangely misread it. This they have done by reading into the editorial what was neither in its phraseology nor in its author's thought. There are not two standards, one for the husband, the other for the wife. The same principle applies to both. The wife makes a better wife because she finds agreeable and helpful companionship in other men than her husband, as the mother makes a better mother if she finds enjoyment in other children than her own. But disloyalty by either wife to husband or by husband to wife is the worst of disloyalties. If either of the two is the more culpable, it is disloyalty in the husband. His wife he has solemnly sworn to love, cherish, and maintain. Trusting in that promise, she has left home, friends, parents, to follow him. For him, in act or thought, in outward deed or inward imagination, to desert her is the most despicable of disloyalties. It is worse than apostasy to the Church or treason to the State. But it is no more disloyalty in a wife to find in a man other than her husband elements of social value, no more disloyalty in a husband to find in a woman other than his wife elements of social value, than it is disloyalty in an American to appreciate in Italy national qualities which he does not find in America, or in a Congregationalist to find in a Roman Catholic service religious qualities which he does not find in a Puritan service.

Do we, then, recognize no difference between the love of a wife for her husband or of a husband for his wife and that of a patriot for his country, or a Christian for his Church, or a friend for his friend? Difference there certainly is, and great difference. It is not easy to define it; but this certainly may be said, that conjugal love has two distinctive characteristics. It is a combination partly of the sensuous and partly of the spiritual. If it is sensuous only and not also spiritual, it is sensuality, not love; if it is spiritual only and not also sensuous, it is friendship, not love. And it is exclusive. The parent may have equal love for many children, but the husband cannot have equal love for many wives nor the wife equal love for many husbands. One may have many friends, but only one lover. It is not easy to define the exact point at which a friendship that is virtuous passes over into a love that is disloyalty; but it is certain that whenever it approaches the sensuous it becomes perilous if not vicious.

We shall not attempt to apply these principles to the case put before us by the letter to which our editorial on "A Wife's Problem" was a reply. But we see no reason to doubt that the counsel we gave was wise. Doubtless many homes have been wrecked and many more made wretched by disloyalty; but it is not less certain that a narrow, selfish, and exacting love and a suspicious and jealous temper are responsible for domestic wrecks as irreparable and for domestic wretchedness as torturing. Had the husband written us for counsel, we should have said to him: If your wife sees in your interest

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and friendship for another woman indications of disloyalty to her, sunder that friendship and reassure her of your love. That, according to the wife's statement, he had already done. He could do no more. Even if his friendship had passed the bounds of propriety, he could not undo the past. He could only cease to do evil and begin to do well. But he had already ceased to do evil and begun to do well. And when a husband is suspected, with or without reason, of something akin to disloyalty to his wife, and she can say, as this wife says of her husband, that the relations between him and her rival were entirely innocent beyond expressions of mutual love, that not only those expressions have ceased but all intercourse between the two has been broken off, and that the husband, coming back to the wife whom he never deserted, "insists he loves me as dearly as ever, and strives by every tenderness to win me back to cheerfulness," we should always give to her the advice which we gave to this wife, nor can we better express our ultimate and twice considered judgment than repeat it here in the same terms: "Our advice to you, then, is to lay aside your tears, to banish your sorrows, to cease dwelling upon a circumstance which may have been ill, but which it is almost certain you have exaggerated, and to return to your cheerfulness."

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The Spectator

The Spectator thinks it only fair that such readable and interesting letters as those that follow should not be confined to his private reading:

My Dear Mr. Spectator:

In my perplexity I turn to you for wisdom, for we readers of The Outlook have come to look to your gray hairs and extended experience and observation of life for wise counsel on all questions of practical concern. While in college I became a member of a dramatic club, and when I graduated I resolved to give my life to the reform of the theater. Fortunately, I had enough money to live on, so that I could be independent of my vocation; and so far as I could see, there was nothing in our society which needed reforming more than the theater, unless it was the church, and I clearly was not cut out for a theologian. I thought an innocent laugh a very good thing—at least I enjoy one myself very much—so I planned to write a light comedietta in two acts, which should be full of sparkling conversation, brilliant repartee, and amusing situations. Being full of my ambition, I mentioned it to my clergyman—that is, my family's clergyman (who, by the way, is a very liberal divine)—and he took a very kindly interest in my purpose, but said that I was not going to work seriously enough. The bane of the theater, he said, is that it is frivolous; it is wholly given over to amusement. But no amusement, he explained, is healthful unless it is recreative; and that only, he further explained, is truly recreative which really recreates. What was wanted was a drama which would hold the mirror up to life. And the highest life, he said, is love. Therefore the drama which is to reform the theater should be a love drama. And he further, at considerable length, explained to me that Solomon's Song was now regarded by the scholars as a love drama. I think he said that it is conceded to be the oldest drama in the world, and I am sure that he said that it was the inspired pattern for me to follow.

This seemed to me very convincing; so I abandoned my scheme of a brilliantly funny comedietta and set myself to work in a more serious frame of mind to write a drama of pure womanly love. My heroine was—but no! I will not weary you with a recital of the plot; suffice it to say that I but just got the outline sketched and was studying the Directory to get appropriate and original names for the characters, when my friend the clergyman invited me to attend a meeting of the Alpha Beta Gamma Delta Club, at which he said Father Loyala, of the St. Ignatius Church, a quite famous scholar, was going to read an essay on the Church and the Drama, which he was sure would interest me. Father Loyala began by saying that the bane of the theater was its

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sensuality. The modern dramas, he said, all turned on love. This, he explained, was not originally the case. Then he proceeded to trace the history of the drama from the earliest ages. He showed how the great Greek tragedies were essentially religious in their themes. He showed how the mediæval drama was a miracle play and was performed in the churches. And, coming down to our time, he instanced "Everyman" as the type of play which we should have when the theater was reformed. When the theater is reformed, he said, and he said it with great enthusiasm, the drama will become a minister of religion and the theater will become the handmaid of the Church. He said much more that was very beautiful about religion being the deepest life of man, and the greatest dramas being the dramas of the spirit, and the actor and the sacred orator being of essentially the same profession. Of course my mind was at once made up. The way to reform the theater was to write a religious drama; and I went home and to bed full of that idea. When I awoke I found a beautiful design for a profoundly religious drama in my mind, already framed, and I could hardly curb my impatience long enough to eat my breakfast before sitting down to my desk to begin definite preparations for my great work. Unfortunately, as I am a bachelor, I depend on my morning paper for my companion, and my morning paper contained the report of an interview with the Rev. Dr. O. R. Thodocks, denouncing "Parsifal" because it was a religious drama. The theater, he said, existed only for entertainment, and to use such high and sacred themes as temptation and sin and victory and forgiveness as themes for entertainment was little short of blasphemous.

And now I am all at sea. What shall we do when the doctors disagree? The best thing I could think of was to come to the Spectator. Won't he kindly tell us what we can do to reform the theater, if entertaining plays are frivolous, and love plays are sensuous, and religious plays are blasphemous?

Yours respectfully,

A. Woodby Rephorma.

My Dear Mr. Spectator:

I am a bachelor and an enthusiastic admirer of women; my roommate is also a bachelor and an enthusiastic misogynist. The other evening he cut out of our favorite evening paper the following sentence and handed it to me with the remark, "Put that in your pipe and smoke it:"

> A variety of factors are probably in combination to mold this phase of our civilization, one of the most potent being, as it seems to me, the influence wielded by the women of the Western world—an influence which is usually on the side of what is imposing, artificial, and undemocratic.

Of course I didn't put it in my pipe, though I would have very much liked to do it and see it go up in smoke. Instead, we got into a hot debate over it. I would like to know, Mr. Spectator, if this is true. Is the influence of women in this country usually on the side of what is imposing, artificial, and undemocratic? The most influential women in the country seem to me to be the mothers, especially those in country and village homes, and the homes in the smaller towns. Are they imposing, artificial, and undemocratic? The next most influential women are the teachers in the public schools. Are they imposing and artificial and undemocratic? It seems to me that the few women who go to horse shows and balls and operas and great weddings, to be seen and talked about, and whose names are repeated over and over again in the society columns of the metropolitan journals, are about the least influential women in the country. Put them all in the scale together and they would not weigh as much for influence as the principal of the grammar school in our town, who is inspiring the thoughts and shaping the lives of ten or a dozen teachers and three or four hundred pupils; and I am sure that her influence is neither imposing, nor artificial, nor undemocratic. But I cannot persuade my roommate. The lords and ladies of the metropolitan court seem to him bigger than all the rest of the world, and I insist upon it that what is artificial and undemocratic is imposing upon him.

Yours for the truth,

A Social Democrat.

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The South and the Negro

I.—Sectional Differences

By Ernest Hamlin Abbott

The observations which I shall embody in this and the following articles were confined practically to Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina. The lower South I did not visit during the trip on which I made these observations. I shall therefore refer to the lower South only incidentally and by way of illustration.

IT is of very little use to argue about The South, The Southern White Man, The Negro, or The Race Problem. Each one of these phrases implies the existence of a type concerning which statements can be made substantially true of the whole class it represents. No such type exists. Whatever I might predicate of The South, somebody in some part of the South could discover facts with which to controvert it. However I might describe the Southern White Man, or the Negro, or the Race Problem, somebody could cite facts that would belie the description. At the outset, therefore, I want to make it clear that I shall purposely avoid generalizations.

The practice of generalizing about the Southern States and the negroes has so long prevailed that certain figures have been created and accepted as representative: the Southern plantation with its mansion and its negro quarters, the slave-driver, the Southern gentleman, the negro mammy, the old black servant, the "coon," the haughty young Southern beauty, the sweet-faced mistress. And certain doctrines have been formulated much as theological systems are developed. Such and such things are to be done in order to show the negro his place; such and such contrary things are to be done in order to bestow liberty upon him. The South is supposed to believe one thing; the North is supposed to believe another. Short stories, novels, articles, political speeches, newspaper editorials, have all contributed to the creation of these ideal images and the formulation of these doctrines. In writing about Southern communities it is very hard to escape re-adorning these figures and faiths and setting them up as existing facts and perpetual truths. It is so easy to "let observation with extensive observation observe mankind extensively" that even people who live in the South, right where the negroes are most numerous, are quite as ready to generalize about The Negro as any freshly arrived traveler. This has been exemplified time and again in conversations which I have had with people in almost all the Southern States. "The nigger is always a nigger," "The negro is fit to be only a hewer of wood and a drawer of water," "The negro is spoiled by being educated," "The negro is dying out," are statements which have been made to me. Being interpreted, they mean that certain negroes have pronounced racial traits, that the great majority of negroes are capable of performing nothing more than manual labor, that negroes who have had a very superficial and impractical sort of schooling have turned out to be of a superficial and impractical sort of character, and that the death-rate among negroes, especially in the cities, is high. This inclination to use mere abstract terms that do not "gee" with facts is more than an easy way of talking, a simple method of avoiding the use of troublesome qualifying phrases. It is the necessary consequence of having dogmas. And dogmas, political and social as well as religious, are great mental labor-savers. They enable the mind that entertains them to dispense with facts and therefore with much troublesome thinking. Fortunately, however, facts which are excluded from speech and even thought have, nevertheless, an effect upon conduct. Just as the old Puritan divines who in their theology included the doctrine of the total depravity of infants, yet, accepting in practice the facts they ignored in their theories, loved their own children, so

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many of those who are most rigid dogmatists regarding the nature and status of The Negro are most tender and humane in their personal relations with negroes as individuals.

In brief, the man with a dogma, be he Northerner or Southerner, though he does not furnish us with enlightening opinion, may, however, furnish us with many an enlightening fact or experience.

So far, then, as rehearsing doctrines, more than enough has already been written about The Negro. People of Puritan ancestry who are eager to keep proclaiming "great moral principles," and people of Cavalier ancestry who are eager to reissue "eternal laws of God," are generally investing their own opinions with high-sounding titles. As a result the Cavalier declines to regard the social commingling of the races as a great moral principle, and the Puritan declines to regard the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race as an eternal law of God; and no one is persuaded. In the meantime the moral principles, the laws of God, are hidden in common facts and in human experiences which Puritan and Cavalier alike overlook. It is concerning these common facts and human experiences that enough has not been written and too much cannot be written. It is with such facts and experiences, as they came within my observation, that I shall deal in these articles.

Two kinds of generalizations I must, of course, employ: one kind that consists of generalizations based on historic events, the other kind that is involved in any attempt at classification of incidents. The former is simply an inclusive statement of fact, the latter simply an orderly way of thinking; neither is abstract theorizing.

Geographically, the South is a fairly definite designation. The institution of slavery made it so. No one knows just what is meant when "the West" is mentioned; but no one can mistake very well what is meant by "the South." That was determined permanently by the Civil War. The States which united in the Confederacy, with Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, which contributed so largely to it, will probably remain for all time the "Southern States." Because I shall hereafter indicate that this section is itself made up of sections, and that it is not the solid, uniform region it is often supposed to be, it is not as unnecessary as it seems to state here that the South has a unity other than geographical. Slavery had certain social, economic, and political effects which have survived it. It made possible a large leisure class of landowners who, because of their environment, formed ideals of morals and taste which they have bequeathed to the present generation; it encouraged wasteful methods of production, which in turn created a commercial condition still characteristic of the South; it promoted theories of government not yet discarded. Then war, as it always does, unified the Southern people, by exalting a common cause; and now, though that cause is lost, the memory that they and their fathers held it in common forms a strong bond of union. Finally, the era of Reconstruction solidified the South as neither slavery nor war had done. People who have a common hatred easily find a mutual love. Time and again I have met people in the South who could talk of the anti-slavery agitation calmly, and who could speak of their Northern foes in the war with even admiration, but who became excited and indignant at the mention of reconstruction days. The very experience which intensified a Virginian's State pride led him to sympathize with a South Carolinian who was undergoing the same experience. No Virginian to-day would call South Carolina "a little vixen," as Robert Lewis Dabney did before the war; for he has seen his own State at the mercy of men he despised, and he will come to the defense of any man whose State has been similarly despoiled. To attempt to understand the South without reckoning at the first with the emotional experiences of Southern men and women is to fail at the outset. There was some feeling in the attachment of Southerners to slavery, for it was part of their home life; but this feeling varied throughout the South as slavery itself varied from the patriarchal institution of Virginia to the commercial institution of Mississippi. There was

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feeling, a more uniform feeling, in the allegiance to the Southern Cross; but as the years have gone by this has become an increasingly reminiscent sentiment, and, in proportion, decreasingly cohesive. The indignation at the very real oppression of carpetbag rule, on the other hand, is still keen in the South; it is an emotion that is very strong in swaying conduct, and it is the same from the Atlantic to the Gulf. The South is more than a geographical section. It is separated from the North by its feeling. As some of its emotions identified with its past disappear, its distinction from the North will lessen, but its distinction will remain to some degree until the North, in its turn, coming to a knowledge of what the South has unjustly suffered, shares its indignation at its wrongs. It is because the South has been fused by flaming emotion that politically it is a solid South to-day.

This, so far as I have been able to discover, after spending some time in ten of the Southern States, is the limit of distinctive Southern unity. The feeling of the South may be uniform; the views of the South are varied. The "Southern view of the negro" about which we hear so much is a sea of cross-currents. It may be true that there is but one stream of feeling; it is at least equally true that there are many streams of opinion.

Indeed, this is only what one ought naturally to expect. The manner in which the various States were settled made them different from one another at the start, and slavery, which in some respects unified them, at the same time intensified State individualism and preserved State distinctions. Virginia was settled by Englishmen of the leisure class, Louisiana by French and Spaniards, North Carolina by Scotch-Irish yeomanry; and to-day the English characteristics of Virginia, the Continental characteristics of Louisiana, and the democratic, unaristocratic characteristics of North Carolina still persist. In Virginia you are honored because you are supposed to be well bred; in Louisiana you are honored because you are supposed to be well thought of where you live; in North Carolina you are honored because you are supposed to be of independent spirit. On South Carolina the Huguenots have left their stamp; it may be due to them that there a proud exclusiveness is mingled with a hospitable tolerance that gives the stranger the sense of receiving a subtle and winning sort of flattery. Even Southern hospitality is not the same the South over. No other neighboring States are more clearly marked off from one another than are the old slave States of the South.

In particular, with regard to the negroes and their influence on Southern conduct and thought, there is an especially notable difference between the Border States and the Lower South. This difference is in great measure due to the difference in the forms of slavery which existed in the two sections. In Virginia slavery was part of a patriarchal institution. Among the families of large slaveholders the negroes were considered members of the household, or subjects, so to speak, of the *imperium in imperio*. In most sections the man who beat his slaves, or allowed them to be beaten, was looked down on, and sometimes actually ostracized. Indeed, the colored people in servitude in Virginia were called either "servants" or simply "negroes," almost never "slaves." A man who bred and sold slaves for a profit lost caste. There was among the people who led public opinion a sentiment of responsibility for their servants' material and moral welfare. In contrast to this, on the plantations of the lower South, slavery was in most cases merely an industrial system. Owners of slaves simply "worked" them. They were but infrequently brought into acquaintance with their negroes; they usually employed overseers upon whom they placed the responsibility for the profitable cultivation of the soil. So it happened that whereas in Virginia, for instance, the negro servants enjoyed a personal intimacy with their masters and mistresses, the "field hands" differing from the "house servants" in the enjoyment of this personal relationship only in degree, in the lower South the great mass of the negroes knew little of the white people except as taskmasters. The effect upon the negroes was inevi-

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table. Those of the lower South were far less affected by civilizing influences than those of the more northern States, either to their detriment or to their advantage. The consequences of these two systems of slavery can be easily seen in the South to-day in the contrast between the negroes of different sections. An interesting instance of this contrast was told me by a Southern gentleman of Virginia. An acquaintance of his owned a neighboring farm, but lived himself in another county. He maintained, not a household, but a system. His negroes, therefore, were unlike the negroes all about, and to-day they and their descendants are distinguishable by their primitive habits and their scarcely intelligible speech.

The relation between the races consequently varies in different sections. Where the patriarchal form of slavery once established relationships of mutual sympathy and interest between whites and blacks, those relationships still largely persist. A Virginian, well known in his State, had just finished, at the time of my call upon him, a letter to a negro woman who sent him word that she was about to be married. She belonged to a family that had been servants in his family since the time of her great-great-grandfather. In writing to her he recalled the high character of her ancestors, and expressed at once his congratulations and his interest in the perpetuation of her family traditions. Such a feeling between a white family and a black family can exist only where there are common household memories. On the contrary, where slavery did not create such a relationship, it created the reverse; for the inheritance of industrial slavery is a feeling of antagonism between the negroes and the descendants of the overseer class. A clergyman who had been born and brought up in one of the border States told me that when he moved to the lower South he found conditions so alien to those to which he had been accustomed as to be intolerable. The relation between the races he considered so strained and artificial that he left the State and removed to Virginia. "I couldn't bring up my children there," he said; "it wouldn't have been right for me to stay." In South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama the gradual but irresistible rise to power of that class of whites which the negroes have never loved or even respected has created a condition quite as unlike that prevailing in North Carolina, Virginia, and Kentucky as that existing in the North. This, moreover, does not mean that the conditions are alike in each of these two groups, or even within each State. The South is full of sections radically differing from one another. The more one really knows of Southern people, the less is one prepared to attribute any one view, any one social condition, or any one problem to the South.

Unrest

By Florence Earle Coates

Man that will not be beguiled
Like a fond and happy child
From his toil or futile strife,
Feels within his bosom burning
All the deep, impassioned yearning
Woven in the woof of life.

And though far, with weary feet,
He may wander, Man shall meet
No content until he come—
Soon or late, his fate compelling—
To Love's domed and star-lit dwelling,
For he has no other home.

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A National Platform on the Race Question

By William De Witt Hyde

President of Bowdoin College

The President of Bowdoin College, Maine, born and bred in New England, represents, in this statement, what we believe to be an increasing number of Northern people. Without abandoning any fundamental principle, Southern people in large numbers and of great influence are ready, we are sure, to let this statement stand as an expression of their views. The Outlook heartily assents to this creed "for substance of doctrine."—THE EDITORS.

THE relation between the white and colored races has been fruitful of misunderstanding, alienation, injustice, war between North and South. Both sections have blundered, sinned, suffered, and are sincerely sorry. The time is ripe for a platform on which all can unite. Such a platform must involve concessions on both sides. The South will never tolerate the platform laid down by the North in the dark days of reconstruction. The North will never accept complacently the more extreme positions to which reaction from that policy has led. Every man, Northern and Southern, ought to frame for himself and for his country a platform which will be fair to both sections. The following platform is offered, not as a model for all to adopt, but as a sample of what each man ought to be making for himself. Out of many such attempts, North and South, we may get a composite platform, which we can agree to adopt as a positive programme.

The differences between the races are deeper than the skin, and must find expression in the relations between the races.

The identities between the races are even deeper than the differences, and must be recognized in the enactment and execution of law.

The treatment of the negro that is possible and desirable in sections of the country where negroes are few and exceptional differs from the treatment that is necessary and inevitable where all sorts of negroes are present in large numbers.

Suffrage is not the right of any race as a race, but of those individuals of any race who are able to exercise it with intelligence and responsibility.

Granting the suffrage to thriftless and illiterate negroes was the gigantic blunder of the North; withholding the suffrage from intelligent and responsible negroes would be an even greater blunder, if generally adopted by the South.

Punishment of brutal crimes committed by members of one race against members of another race must be swift, sure, and severe; but the protection of white and black alike demands that such punishment be by due process of law.

Segregation in school, church, and society, wherever the negroes are numerous, is in the interest of racial integrity and racial progress.

Industrial opportunity must be open to the negro of trained and approved efficiency.

Wherever adjustment between the races is difficult, and relations are liable to be strained, there must be the greatest practicable restriction of the sale and use of intoxicating liquors.

Outspoken condemnation of illicit intercourse between the races as the lowest depth of degradation must be visited upon guilty white men and negro women by all decent people of both races.

White and black alike must have thorough elementary education, with industrial or normal education for such as can profit by it, and academic and collegiate education for those who are to be leaders of their respective races.

The North must appreciate the tremendous burden such education, involving as it does a double school system, lays upon the resources of the South, and honor the splendid efforts that the leaders of education in the South are making to bear it.

Northern philanthropy, in its aid to Southern education, must subordinate

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all abstract and sentimental considerations to that accurate knowledge and sympathetic appreciation of Southern conditions which are represented by the General Education Board.

Federal aid to education in the South must wait until local taxation prepares the way for it, and until the sentiment of the South asks for it and guarantees its equitable division between the races. Then it must come, not as an imposition or a charity, but as an act of justice, by which the Nation as a whole bears its part of a National burden which otherwise would fall disproportionately upon a single section.

This platform is not ideal or ultimate. It recognizes the existing situation and deals with actual facts. Its principles, if faithfully followed, would prepare the way for something better a generation hence. To attempt more at present would be futile; to rest content with less would be fatal. Unless some such platform is adopted at once, the South will have to endure darker days than it has yet known, and its troubles will assume the proportions of a National calamity. These principles, while calling for some sacrifice of inherited and acquired prejudice on the part of both North and South, afford a platform on which both sections can unite in mutual respect and good will; a programme according to which we can all work together for the peace and prosperity of our common country.

Building a Province

By Albert Ernest Jenks

Chief of the Ethnological Survey, Philippine Islands

EUROPE would have taken up the problem of the Philippines without fear or hesitancy. Great Britain has her Malayan dependency in Borneo, Holland in Java and Sumatra, France in Indo-China, and Germany in New Guinea. Each has its theory, policy, and practice of handling a situation similar to the one in the Philippines; all except Germany have had generations of such experience.

America had neither practice nor theory of Oriental colonization when the Philippines came to her. Scarcely one of her schools had courses of administration—and such as existed dealt with the problems of cities; the study even of the history of colonies was confined practically to the early years of our own people. When the Philippine problem came up for solution, America began to solve it in a new way, since she must solve it, and since no other people had looked upon a like problem from her moral point of view.

It is in accordance with this point of view—the American idealism of individual manhood—that she is doing her work in the islands.

This fact is shown by a study of our policy in the cities of the islands; but many of these problems we had learned at home how best to solve, and for some of them trained men were brought from the States. Trained American chemists, engineers, and physicians came to clean, and keep clean, the cities, and to suppress the ever-present contagion of the Orient. Bonner, ex-Fire Chief of New York, came to fight back the fires in such tinder-boxes as the nipa-shacks of Manila. The American system of crime detection and prevention and of police protection is eminently successful here. All this is plain to one who knows the best methods of administration in American cities—they are and will be successful here.

But the great Philippine problem is not in the cities; it is in the provinces. Here is the home of the savage and the barbarian. Shall we have a "Poor Lo" in the Philippines also? If not, how not? Here is the unsolved problem of the seven so-called Christian tribes. They bred the historic insurrectos, and to-day they give us the ladrones. How can life and property be protected through a reasonable certainty of peace? How can slavery be best blotted out?

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How can the native be taught to labor continuously for wages? How can we make a people, who know taxation only as pillage and robbery, willing to pay taxes because taxpaying builds much in making manhood? How can we improve tropical agriculture? How can we build good roads where now four months of the year the mud is knee-deep, thigh-deep, or impassable? How can we educate a people into ambition and power to do useful and good things,

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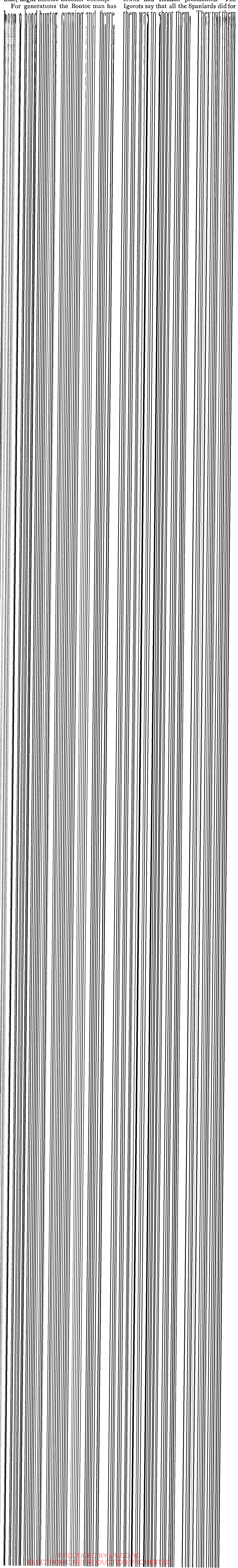
His religion is at base the simplest animism; it is spirit-belief, which, in time, might become ancestor-worship.

For generations the Bontoc man has been a head hunter cunning and fierce

post at Sagada, midway between the two capitals; and further in the interior there was a post at Tukukan, Sakasakan, and at Basao, where there was also a church and priest. Most of the Igorot towns had Ilokano presidentes. The Igorots say that all the Spaniards did for them was to shoot them. They put them



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How can the native be taught to labor continuously for wages? How can we make a people, who know taxation only as pillage and robbery, willing to pay taxes because taxpaying builds much in making manhood? How can we improve tropical agriculture? How can we build good roads where now four months of the year the mud is knee-deep, thigh-deep, or impassable? How can we educate a people into ambition and power to do useful and good things, where now the highest ideal of education is to ape the American in dress, migrate to Manila, and be able to hold any Government position where they can flourish a pen? These are problems of the provinces which must be solved in the provinces.

In the island of Luzon alone there are nearly thirty provinces, and fully half a dozen solutions of the provincial problems will have to be made, because of the diversity of physiographic and agricultural conditions, and the groups of people of different culture. It is the story of the building of one of these provinces that I wish to tell. The present sub-province of Bontoc, of the province of Lepanto-Bontoc, illustrates well the effect of the best Americanism in these islands, though it is by no means unique in this regard.

Bontoc province is in the central part of northern Luzon; it is in the heart of Igorot land—the "temperate zone" of the tropics. It is a land of mountains. Majestic, grass-covered slopes lie like conquered giant life; solitary pinnacles seem to have baffled some would-be conqueror who slays; twisted masses of primoidal rock tell of the travail necessary to bring forth a subterranean mountain. It is a beautiful country. Purring pine-trees spread their green carpet up the sloping mountain sides; the fern-tree gracefully droops and lilts in the tropic gorges. Bamboo, myriads of clambering, supporting vines, beautiful orchids, ferns, and gray mosses, join hands with the fern-tree in her claims as the legitimate child of the tropics. It is a land of tumbling waters. They are always falling, and in the rainy season the streams racing between the bases of two mountain ridges are maddened torrents. Some streams born and fed on the very peaks tumble one hundred, five hundred, even fifteen hundred feet over precipices, landing white as snow in the torrent at the mountain base.

The people of Bontoc are commonly called "Bontoc Igorot," but they call themselves "I-pu-kao′," or People. They are a part of the great Igorot group occupying practically the entire mountain area of Luzon north of the sixteenth parallel.

Physically the people are chocolate-brown in color, smooth-faced, with straight black hair, which both sexes wear long. They are muscular, and of a type between the delicate and the coarse. The men average about five feet four inches in height; the tallest one I know is slightly under five feet ten inches.

The Bontoc Igorot barely escapes being a savage. The man clothes himself with a narrow girdle, under which he tucks the breech-cloth, or from which he hangs a bag or the breech-cloth folded as an apron. On the back of the head he wears a small, jaunty basket-work pocket hat. The woman wears a single garment, a skirt extending from low on the hips to near the knees. When working in the mud-filled rice sementeras, or when traveling in the heavy rain, both men and women commonly remove their clothing, sometimes substituting for it a few green leaves. Children up to ten years of age are always naked.

The Bontoc man has no political organization like a nation, tribe, or clan. There is not even a pueblo political organization—though some of his pueblos are several hundred years old. Bontoc, the provincial capital, is composed of seventeen small geographic and political units bound together by the common bonds of defense, offense, and industry. Yet these several divisions, or ato, have no political leader or head man; each has a council of old men, but the council is also without a head. The Igorot political body is the crudest democracy; it is only the beginning of organization.

Socially the Bontoc Igorot is lowly; a most interesting institution called the "olog" has survived from some still

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earlier form; in it trial marriage is fostered, but marriage which is more properly called mating.

His religion is at base the simplest animism; it is spirit-belief, which, in time, might become ancestor-worship.

For generations the Bontoc man has been a head-hunter, cunning and fierce. Each ato in Bontoc has a basket of soot-blackened human skulls hidden away in a public building—they are all that remains of captured heads. Nine-tenths of the men wear a tattoo on their breasts which proclaims them takers of human heads.

In spite of all this primitiveness, the people are industrious agriculturists, and through agriculture they have risen from savagery.

They till the sides of the mountains by means of irrigation, and rival Japan with their mountain terraces. Some of their terrace walls are forty and even seventy-five feet high. In its irrigated sementeras a pueblo annually raises hundreds of acres of rice, and to-day Bontoc has stored a supply of rice sufficient for three years' consumption.

Such are the people as one sees them. The opinions they hold of "civilization" may be gained from a brief sketch of the Spaniard among them.

About 1840 the Spaniards came into Bontoc, and from 1850 until 1896 they had a garrison of between two and three hundred men stationed in Bontoc pueblo. The soldiers were the Christian Ilokano from the west coast of northern Luzon, and the Christian Tagalog from Manila and vicinity. Bontoc, to-day the American capital as it was the capital for the insurrectos and the Spaniards, has a population of about five thousand people —if we include Samoki, as we must, since it lies just across the river, and the hopes and fears, the battles and friendships, of one are those of the other, as far back as tradition runs.

At Bontoc was the Spanish Governor; there were five or six Spanish army officers, and an army chaplain who was provided with a church. There was a large garrison in Cervantes, thirty-five miles southwest of Bontoc, the capital of Lepanto, and there, too, was a church. In Bontoc province there was a Spanish post at Sagada, midway between the two capitals; and further in the interior there was a post at Tukukan, Sakasakan, and at Basao, where there was also a church and priest. Most of the Igorot towns had Ilokano presidentes. The Igorots say that all the Spaniards did for them was to shoot them. They put them in stocks; Igorot women were their mistresses; they frequently did not pay for work, food, fuel, and lumber. Every man and woman eighteen or more years old was obliged to pay a tax of fifty cents per year, or its equivalent in palay, the unthreshed rice. This tax was not in the nature of a modern tax; it was simply the means taken by the Spaniard to secure his necessary food. As a day's wage was only five cents, each family was taxed, at the least, an equivalent of twenty days' labor. In some wild towns where no list of people could be obtained, the principal men were told to bring in so many thousand bunches of palay. If it was not all brought in, the armed troops went out, accompanied by Bontoc and Samoki head-hunters; they took the rice, and then often burned down the town. Apad, the principal man of Tinglayan, was confined six years in Spanish jails because he would not compel his people to pay the tax.

No Igorot attended the school which the Spaniards had in Bontoc; and to-day not ten Igorot of the pueblo can make themselves understood in Spanish about the commonest things around them.

In the matter of war and head-hunting the effect of the Spaniard was to intensify the natural instinct of the Igorot in and about Bontoc. Captain Angels, of the insurrectos, burned every scrap of the voluminous Spanish records of Bontoc, so it is impossible to give full events and dates in the Spanish régime. The commandantes seem to have remained only about one year each; of these Saldero was the last. Early in the '80's Commandante Gomez went to Barlig, east of Bontoc, to punish it because it had killed a man of Tulubin and a woman of Samoki. Barlig exterminated the command, except three men who told the tale. Then Mandicota came from Manila with a battalion of

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one thousand men to erase Barlig from the map. He took with him also eight hundred warriors from Bontoc, Samoki, Tulubin, and Tukukan. Barlig fled into the mountains, and only seven of her men were killed, but the eight hundred Igorot cut off their heads and brought them home.

Tulubin killed a Samoki woman; Commandante Viliameres took twenty soldiers and about five hundred warriors of Bontoc and Samoki, and went to Tulubin; the Igorot got three heads.

In 1891 Commandante Alfaro went to Ankiling with forty soldiers and one thousand warriors of Bontoc, Samoki, and vicinity; the Igorot brought back sixty heads.

In 1893 Commandante Nevas took one hundred soldiers and five hundred Bontoc and Samoki warriors to Sadanga; the Igorot came back with one head.

Saldero, in 1896, went to Sagada with Spanish soldiers and with warriors of Bontoc and Samoki. He was to "clear up" Sagada, because he heard it was in rebellion; the warriors returned with one hundred heads.

An American feels that such things do not make for civilization; but the Spaniards did some good in Bontoc province. They taught the Igorot the important lesson of obedience to a conquering and superior people. They built an excellent broad trail of easy grades from Cervantes to Basao, via Bontoc. They planted considerable cacao and coffee; there are yet three large coffee plantations, fast decaying since the Spaniards left—though two men near Sagada still remain and cultivate theirs, and the Igorot consider them worthy of life. Some of the chaplain-priests tried to convert the Igorot, but not one turned from the error of his ways—perhaps he could not see the turn.

Two or three months after Saldero did such bloody work in Sagada the insurrectos appeared before Cervantes from the south. The Spanish garrison flew out before them, taking the Spanish civilian planters, with their flocks and herds, with them into Bontoc pueblo. When the insurrectos reached Sagada, the Igorot of that town offered them 1,000 pesos for Saldero's head; but by fleeing northward out of Bontoc the Commandante got safely to Vigan on the west coast.

The Igorot of Bontoc assisted the insurrectos in driving out the Spaniards when they came. For a time the Igorot and insurrectos got on together. The feeling of friendship was so strong that when the Igorot were asked to go to Manila to war against the new enemy, four hundred brave warriors, with only spear, ax, and shield, went a twenty-day journey to get American heads. Their rout is famous. They met the Americans at Calucan, just outside of Manila, February 5, 1899. They threw their spears, the Americans fired, the Igorot dropped their other weapons and started homeward. All but thirteen of the four hundred returned to Bontoc. They are not ashamed of their retreat; they made a mistake when they went to Manila, and they were quick to see it. They have in a large degree the old-fashioned, saving sense of humor, and those men who threw their spears at Calucan tell, as a good joke on themselves, that they never stopped running till they reached home.

When those warriors returned and told their fellows what part they and the insurrectos played in the fight against the Americans, the tension in Bontoc was about at its greatest; the insurrectos were proving themselves worse than the Spaniards. They did the same things, but with harsher means. As a consequence, here and there insurrectos began to lose their heads.

In December, 1899, Major Marsh came through Bontoc on his famous, all but successful, "hike" after Aguinaldo, who left Bontoc when Marsh was at Sagada—only six hours away. The Igorot were friendly to the Americans; they gave them food; they guided them straight along the bewildering Igorot mountain trails. They say they knew the Americans could not be worse than the insurrectos.

When Major Marsh returned through Bontoc, he left there about sixty shoeless men under a volunteer lieutenant. This lieutenant appointed an Ilokano presidente, vice-presidente, secretary, and police force in Bontoc and in Sagada;

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and, when he left with his soldiers, gave seven guns to the "officials" in Bontoc and two to those in Sagada. It has since been proved that the men behind those guns were strictly bad men; many were active insurrectos who dropped behind when Aguinaldo went out. They persecuted the Igorot even worse than had the insurrectos.

Finally things came to a crisis. An Igorot, getting hold of one of the guns, shot and killed the Ilokano chief of police and wounded his corporal.

At that time a party of a dozen Americans were prospecting at Fidleson, a long day northwest of Bontoc. The Ilokano sent these men a letter and the Igorot sent an ambassador, begging them to come to the help of the pueblo. Three of the Americans went, on August 27, 1900; they were Dr. Truman K. Hunt, Mr. Frank Finley, and Mr. Riley.

They nailed up the guns in a box. The Ilokano were told they might leave the province in safety, and Mr. Riley escorted as far as Bagnen all except three or four families whom the Igorot wished to remain. At the end of three months Messrs. Riley and Finley left, and Dr. Hunt remained in Bontoc pueblo with his medicines and forceps, making use of both as occasion offered. The people of the pueblo were most grateful for and friendly to American protection. People began to come into Bontoc timidly from near-by friendly towns; they received medicines and went away only to return begging "Apo Medico" to visit their towns. He would go on condition that they mended the trail—and presently he found himself going. As the area of good trails widened the number of visiting towns increased. But times were yet critical in the province.

In a state of nature all Igorot towns are enemies of some other near at hand—usually with a neutral town between them. No one had taught them a different life during the stay of the Spaniard. There were enemies, old and new, on every side in Bontoc province. Three towns were burned to ashes, and Telubin lost twenty heads, distributed among half a dozen towns. Dr. Hunt at once went to the afflicted towns and promised to befriend them, and encouraged them to rebuild. He instigated feasts whereat various towns at enmity were made to eat the food of peace and friendship. He took a number of the principal men to Manila, and they returned to their towns with words of cheer and hope.

August 9, 1901, when the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands was organized, there was inserted in the Act a clause to appoint "one superintendent of public vaccination and inspection of infectious diseases for the provinces of Bontoc and Lepanto." Dr. Hunt, who had remained in Bontoc most of the preceding year, received the appointment. This meant an opportunity for more medicines, better and extended trails, more towns visited, and a surer peace. Till then there had been no garrison of American soldiers even as near as Cervantes.

About this time another American, Mr. Reuben H. Morley, came to the province. He lived in Tulubin nearly a year, and by his sincerity and fair methods greatly aided that town, whose history had been so bloody.

Near the end of October, 1901, Sergeant Gillespie and six men of D Troop of the Third Cavalry of the United States army came to Bontoc pueblo. These men remained about five months. They shared the spirit of the American civilians with whom they were associated, and their influence on the Igorot was strongly for American ideals.

December 14, 1901, Mr. William F. Smith, an American teacher, was sent to Bontoc to open a school.

About January 1, 1902, Constabulary Inspectors Louis A. Powless and Ernest A. Eckman also came.

May 28, 1902, the Philippine Commission organized the province of Lepanto-Bontoc; on June 9, 1902, Dr. Hunt was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the province; he remained stationed at Bontoc.[1]

The work falling to these men was the solution of the problems of the province.

Throughout the provinces of Luzon

[1] In May, 1903, Dr. Hunt resigned and Dr. E. A. Wagar, late Secretary of Benguet Province, succeeded him.

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the Civil Government has established an armed force called "Constabulary." Its commissioned officers are usually Americans, and its soldiers are almost all from the Christian tribes. The Constabulary Inspectors of Bontoc believed in giving the Igorot a chance. January 25, 1902, the first soldier enlisted; he is now First Sergeant. The force is entirely Igorot, except the Lieutenant, Mr. Eckman; Captain Powless left the service in January of 1903, but his scheme of an Igorot constabulary is maintained. In fact, Lepanto and Benguet Provinces are following it. The soldiers have a fine military bearing, and are the best-trained native soldiers I have seen in the provinces—including those in Benguet, Nueva Vizcaya, Isabela, Lepanto, Union, and Pangasinan; they were "caught" only during the past two years. They were then naked, long-haired, wild men. Under the coat of most of them is the tattoo proclaiming its wearer a true head-hunter. To-day they are proud to be soldiers for America.

Nowhere else in the archipelago is there so striking an illustration of the fact that the primitive man can be made to serve himself and America, if he is taken before he is weakened by the vices of "civilization." The Igorot is courageous; he has nerve, and is level-headed; he has endurance for the mountain trails; and he is among his own people, whose property and lives he is called upon to protect. He seems to know that he has a trust, and seems to know—what he does not know—that nothing but failure was predicted when the force was organized.

It is the hope to add two more inspectors to Bontoc, and recruit constabulary in places further eastward in the province. The towns want the constabulary there, and will furnish the men.

Naturally, the Igorot settle their differences through the councils of their old men or through war. The Spaniard is said to have perverted the council system by deciding individual differences in favor of the man who would subsidize him. So at the time the Americans came into Bontoc, a poor man who thought he had been wronged by a rich man seldom made a "reclamo" to those in authority. As the Igorot gradually gained confidence in the American, they began to come telling their disagreements. A jury system has been developed out of the native council of old men. Under the supervision of the Governor, the old men of the town or towns interested hear both sides of minor disputes, witnesses are sworn, and the old men render the verdict. It is the old Igorot council somewhat modified and more enlightened. It gives satisfaction to both patries, and is of such a nature that later, when councilors, judges, and sworn jurors are employed, the American system of rendering justice will not be difficult for the Igorot to grasp.

One, two, or more boys have been brought into Bontoc from the various towns reached by American influence, and they are in the school daily. Timbers and lumber are now coming in to erect a large dormitory and school building for these naked youngsters. The school to-day numbers about fifty pupils. Towns furnish the rice for their boys, and so are made to feel a personal interest in them and the school. No girls are in the school from outside towns. It is believed that girls thus taken away from home, and taught only the things the school would be able to give them, would be unfitted to return to their own towns and do the only things they could do there—that they would be educated out of their towns. They would not benefit their own people, or pay the cost of their training, but would probably lose themselves in the house of that particular Ilokano, Spaniard, or American who fails to value the womanhood of primitive culture—an inherent weakness in the Philippines. The boys have already made such progress that a score of them can speak English better than any of the people can speak Spanish, though the Spaniard was fifty years among them.

There are plans for the building of this school; the things taught are intended to be such as will make the possessors more efficient in their own habitat. They are to be taught per-

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sonal cleanliness; how to cook their foods—limited in number—in different ways; how to cultivate other food plants; how to use better tools; how to make better cloth, earthen pots, and salt. They will be taught to know the diseases most common among them; how to nurse the sick, and how to dress simple wounds. Boys will remain in the Bontoc school four years, and some probably longer; they will then return home, and the things they have learned will be practical, beneficial, and civilizing to the whole community.

The section system of trail repair in Bontoc province grew out of the making of trails to get "Apo Medico" to various towns. Section posts, neatly whitewashed, have been put along the trails, and each town first constructs, and then keeps in repair, its section of road and the bridges thereon. The first lesson of taxation is thus taught—no money is paid, but labor is expended for public good, and this labor is put where those who give it constantly receive direct benefit. The sections have also cut and planted telephone poles leading to Bontoc from Cervantes.

The plan is developed to carry these people beyond labor taxation to money taxation without adopting the "culture system." It was quite impossible to adopt money taxation at once after the Americans came, as the Spaniards and insurrectos had managed to get their hands on all money in sight. The plan is to have each Igorot pueblo plant own and develop a sufficient amount of cacao, coffee, or tobacco—that which will grow best in the section—and expend, through taxation of the pueblo, the product of this annual crop for the improvement of the province. In a few years the individual as well as the town will have valuable harvests to sell; taxation can then be shifted more to the individual; he should become a willing taxpayer, because accustomed to pay taxes, and because he will have about him improvements of past years paid for by taxation.

The work of building the province of Bontoc reveals, when summed up, the clear beginnings of practically all the forces which should be operative where a modern civilized nation assumes the development of, and not the extermination of, a primitive people.

First, there should be peace; this means protection of life and property, or, in other words, the denial, and the enforcement of the denial, of the right to declare or make war, or levy tribute, or to make or hold slaves, and also the destruction of ladronism or brigandage. Trails and the Igorot constabulary are making this peace possible. In December, 1902, Tulubin killed a Samoki man. The murderers were caught, and Samoki waited five months for American justice. She was sometimes impatient, but was always peaceful. She could not see, and we could not explain, why capital punishment should be delayed half a year when the murderer was seen in his crime and also confessed his guilt—but yet she waited, and that in spite of the fact that for generations she had settled such difficulties by retaliatory head-taking.

Second, there should be equality of all in civil rights before the law. The developing jury system growing out of the Igorot council or in-tug-tu'kan is making for this equality.

Third, there should be a general education in the arts and spiritual forces of civilization and enlightenment which are the incentives, rewards, and goal of human development, and which give the daily strength for such development. The educational scheme now followed and projected, and the modern missionary movement under direction of Bishop Brent, of the Episcopal Church—a movement with schools, hospital, and the every-day living of enlightened Christian ideals—have the beginnings of this education in hand.

Fourth, there should be a fair, equitable, and increasing taxation to meet the expenses of the constant development of the province. The first administrators of the affairs of Bontoc province also saw the need of this taxation, and, as best they can, are preparing for it.

In addition to these forces there is a force not yet operative in Bontoc and not yet needed; but its need is sure to come. Judging from the mistakes America and other countries have made in creating and directing such a force, it

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will call for great wisdom. For the sake of co-ordinating this force with the preceding four, let us say that—

Fifth, there should be control of intoxicants. In no other aspect of association between the primitive man and the civilized man does the primitive man so reveal his inability to stand in the forcing hotbed of such association.

The things here cited as the work and plan to build a province are definite, but the real building, as one sees it who lives among the people, is something else. One cannot say, "It is here; I put my hand on it." The real building is in the mind and spirit of the people. For the first time, the men are treated as individuals, and towns are treated as men; and they respond as such—they are individuals. They begin to respect themselves and their superiors. To illustrate this: The principal men of Bontoc agreed that all parents who did not send their boys to school should work a day for the pueblo for each day's absence of a boy. Presently a son of one of the principal men was absent. The Governor sent for the man and his wife, and ordered them to pull weeds in a street. Soon the man sent word to the Governor that he would run away unless an armed constabulary guard was placed over him. No guard was posted; and again he sent the message. The Governor then went to him, and the old man, one of the richest and most influential in Bontoc, said: "I don't know why I am such a fool as to work here for the Americans without a guard"—but he stayed and worked until sent home. The old man called it "foolishness," but it was a growing self-respect and respect for others which influenced him.

The work has only begun in this province of about eighty thousand people, yet for nearly two years there has been building a broadening foundation and a superstructure which seems destined to endure. In fact, in most respects the building of Bontoc province is passing the crude experimental stage, and other provinces are copying many of her methods.

The influence of Americanism in the province is widening. Parents come from a distance to see their boys in school, friends come to visit the soldiers, and all return to scatter further the good seed. A year ago the Governor returned from visiting a number of wild towns in northeastern Bontoc—a section of similar people added to the province from Abra. They wanted him to heal up town feuds; they want to be at peace. Little as those wild people understand it—having passed a dozen lips—they want the spirit of Americanism that is among their people about Bontoc.

The Women of America[1]

Tenth Paper—The School-Teacher

By Elizabeth McCracken

A LITTLE girl who is one of my friends was sitting on the floor near my chair one evening not long ago, reading with absorbed interest "The Taming of the Shrew." Presently, with a nonplused smile, she looked up and said, pensively, "This all happened a long time ago, didn't it?"

"A very long time ago," I replied.

"I thought so," the little girl commented. "Everything is so different now in the way it's done," she added. "I mean," she continued, in explanation of this comprehensive statement, "everything about school."

"School?" I inquired, somewhat blankly.

"Why, yes," returned my little friend. "Think of these two girls, Katharine and Bianca. They didn't go to school, and it was just by accident they had any lessons at home, and then, they had such a few things; and so much of them—two kinds of music, and two kinds of Greek and Latin—"

"And mathematics," I said, after a

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cursory glance over the small red book of the play.

"Yes," acquiesced the little girl. "And they only had them when they wanted to. I don't mean just Katharine; she was a dreadful girl about everything. But even Bianca told those queer teachers she'd say her lessons exactly when she felt like it; and the teachers didn't mind; and every one called her a nice girl!"

"Nice girls are different now," I ventured.

"Yes," agreed the little girl; "and teachers are more different."

She took her book from my lap as she spoke, and, opening it, gave her whole attention once more to the perusal of its story of a manner of life so unlike that to which she had been born and bred as to fascinate her fancy by force of mere contrast. And I found myself thinking of modern educational ideals and practices from her viewpoint. How different, to be sure, in the way it is done is everything about school at the present day compared with the day of Shakespeare's play, or of Shakespeare himself, or even of the days of our grandmothers, and—yes, even our mothers! Girls are different, of course, and so are boys; but how much more different are teachers!

My small friend's observations had contained even more suggestions of amazement regarding the exemplary Bianca's treatment of her teachers than surprise at the species of lore with the rudiments of which those instructors had undertaken to acquaint their pupil—whose astonishing insubordination received from them not so much as the faintest rebuke or the smallest question. In nothing, perhaps, are the teachers of the present time so different—to use again the little girl's adjective—from the teachers of former times as in their standing, not alone in the minds of their pupils, but in the estimation of the world at large. Education has grown to be regarded as one of the most intricate as well as one of the most exact of the sciences, the direction of educational processes has attained to the dignity of a profession, and the teacher has become, in more than one sense of the word, an authority.

Particularly is this the case in America, not only in the colleges and universities of the country, but also, and more significantly, in its public schools, those schools of which we are, as a Nation, so frankly and so justly proud. Of the excellence of our educational system there is much to be said, and of the skill with which that system has been employed by the teachers of America there is even more to say; for to that very proficiency of use is due its remarkable effectualness. This skill is distinctly the result of careful and conscious preparation, a "slow-develop'd strength," sought as a definite means to a no less definite end.

It happened one winter that most of the members of the family, as well as many of the non-resident helpers, of a settlement to which I frequently went were students in a neighboring training-school for kindergarten teachers. They were more completely immersed in their work and its attendant interests than any other group of students I have ever known. Not only was it their chief occupation; it was also their principal enthusiasm, and the subject around which invariably any conversation with them eventually centered. "A great number of our associates are qualifying themselves for kindergarten teaching," I heard the head resident say to a guest one day. They were, indeed! And they devoted themselves to the processes of qualification with an unwearying energy which was as superficially delightful as it was deeply significant.

They were making ready to give to little children, if not quite, still almost the first instruction of their lives. Several of the students were very young and none of them were very old, but they all seemed to appreciate to a marked degree the gravity and responsibility of the task which they were about to undertake.

In some particulars, the members of the school for kindergarten teachers were exceptional; but in their realization of the meaning and the purpose of their training they were like the many other students whom I met last winter in pedagogical institutions of various descriptions; they were learning to teach.

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A girl whom I saw in a normal school in Massachusetts made a casual remark in this connection which had a wider application than she could have supposed.

She was showing me some admirable mechanical drawings she had made. "You are interested in doing these?" I suggested.

"I am interested in finding out how to interest other people in doing them," she replied.

A young woman in a training-school in New York, who was preparing herself to teach domestic science, told me that she and three other young women of the institution were, in addition to their prescribed work, keeping house together, and performing without assistance all the several duties attendant upon housekeeping. "We have divided the work into four departments," she said; "and we take the departments in turn, so we have a chance to try everything, from cooking and marketing, to dusting."

"Isn't it rather a care and inconvenience for such very busy persons?" I asked.

"It is practical experience, which is always a great help to a teacher," was the reply.

As if all this practical experience were still not enough, that student of domestic science had taken charge of a class in a college settlement. I visited the class one evening; and so infectious did I find the interest and pleasure of the teacher in her work that I forgot my part as a mere observer, and became as engrossed as her pupils in the details of the lesson itself.

I was speaking somewhat of these incidents to an Englishwoman who visited America last year in company with the Mosely Commission; and she, not unnaturally, asked me if the so fervent enthusiasm to which I particularly called her attention was not, in some measure, due merely to the charm of novelty. "After those students have been teaching a few years, will they not grow pale and dispirited?" she inquired.

This question recurred to me later in the year, when the National Educational Association convened in Boston, and teachers of more than a few years' service came from all parts of the country to attend its sessions. During the days of the Convention I gave many hours to observing the delegates to that Convention. The weather was extremely warm; the rooms in which the various meetings were held were, in many instances, uncomfortably crowded. The most glowing and buoyant person might easily have been excused a certain degree of consequent pallor and depression; but most of the teachers whom I saw—and I saw not a few—were scarcely less, but, on the contrary, rather more alert than any of the normal school students I had met, and, as might have been expected, more firmly poised. To them, unquestionably, education was a science, and teaching a profession of the first rank. As for themselves, they were acquiring, whether knowingly or unconsciously, a still greater public as well as personal authority, in that they were receiving an increase of training for their chosen work. They were typical American school-teachers.

Very nearly all of them were women. The overwhelming majority of teachers in America, as we all know, are women. The numerous other occupations now open to the American woman have not, apparently, usurped that supreme position in the industrial woman's world which for so long has been held by the school-room. Of her many callings, this essentially womanly one is still the most appealing. The explanation, as so often has been suggested, reaches back to the primal organization of society which placed upon the woman the duty of rearing the child.

In the course of my travels over the United States I met an enormous number of teachers; for I visited at least twice as many schools as all other institutions together. In an unfamiliar city or town, an hour spent in one of its public schools I found to be an excellent preface to an investigation of almost any condition of life in the place. Even to an entirely new acquaintance the teachers were courteously ready to impart somewhat of that extensive and accurate information concerning the community which I was never disappointed in expecting them to possess. Not only in strange places, however, but also in

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villages and cities already known to me did I go to many schools, led thereto by invitations given sometimes by teachers, occasionally by parents, but most frequently by school-children themselves, who seemed invariably eager that their offers to take me "to visit school" should be accepted.

A certain broad similarity of circumstance caused the schools in communities of any considerable size to appear so nearly identical to an observer who might not linger for a lengthy observation, as to make it almost impossible for such an observer to detect, for instance, any very important differences between a school in Oregon and a school in Massachusetts. The systems were similar, the methods of the teachers were similar, and, as a friend of mine who is a teacher added when I said something of this to her, "the children were most similar." I spent a morning in a public school in a little town in the interior of Mississippi; and, excepting for the peculiarly Southern flowers with which the pupils had adorned the desks of their teachers, and for the unmistakably Southern voices of both pupils and teachers, I might easily have forgotten that I was not visiting a public school in one of the suburbs of Boston.

Several years ago, taking a short journey in the State of Minnesota, I was obliged to await a train, delayed by several hours, at one of those little way stations of which there are so many in the West. It was June; and the great prairie was gay with flowers. An old and congenial friend chanced, happily, to be my companion; and we pleasantly whiled away the first hour in a search for a wild orchid, native to Minnesota, which another friend, a botanist living in New York, had asked me to omit no opportunity of finding for his collection.

At the end of the hour, being both tired and warm, we looked about for some refreshing diversion. The possibilities of the station-house we had already exhausted. Near this house there was an uninviting building, which announced itself in large letters as a "first-rate eating-house;" and close to that edifice was a disabled baggage-car. So far as we could see, there was, excepting at a distance of several miles, nothing else on the wide prairie save flowers. We decided to return to the station-house, and were slowly walking down the railroad track toward it, when we saw another building within easy reach, which had been hidden from our view by the "first-rate eating-house."

"It has the outward aspect of a country school," remarked my friend.

"Yes, it does," I agreed; "but let's go and see."

We took our way across the prairie, and very soon reached the little frame building. The door was open, and some time before we stood before it we had seen enough to assure us that the house was, in very truth, a country school.

The teacher was evidently not accustomed to visitors, but she welcomed us cordially, if a trifle shyly. She had not more than fifteen pupils, and their ages, as well as the instruction they received, varied greatly. My friend and I made a protracted call, but even considering its length, we listened to the recitations of an uncommonly large number of classes. Very nearly every class, moreover, consisted of but one pupil; the work of the teacher resembled in kind the work of a governess.

"The children are all so variously developed," she replied, when I said this to her; "I can't form them into the regular public-school grades. That girl, who reads well enough to be in the fourth grade, doesn't know sufficient arithmetic to enter the second grade; and that boy, whose writing is so good, reads very poorly indeed."

When the recess period left her free, the teacher, discovering in us most interested hearers, talked to us more fully concerning her school and its members, who were children from surrounding farms. "I really have to teach all the grades here," she said with a smile.

"Should you prefer teaching a single grade in a town school?" I asked.

"For some reasons I should," confessed the teacher. "I have sufficient training. At the same time," she continued, "I'm glad to teach here. These children particularly need trained assistance, and it is the being able to teach under unusual conditions that makes a teacher so valuable," she concluded,

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with a *naïveté* the delicious charm of which has done much to keep the visit to the little school-house on the prairie vividly in my memory.

It was the remembrance of that visit which suggested to me last winter and spring to go, not only to schools in which conditions might be described as being usual, but to find, if possible, some other teachers who, like the teacher of the prairie school, were teaching under conditions more or less unusual.

One such woman I met in a country school near the little village of Cartersville, in Georgia. An acquaintance in Atlanta, with whom I was discussing the encouraging advancement in educational matters in the rural districts of the South, chanced to mention the school to me. "You'd like to see it," she said, meditatively; "it certainly is interesting." She reflected for a moment, and then, encouraged perhaps by my instant response to her tentative suggestion, she added: "It is a two hours' journey on the train, and a little walk, probably, from the train—but I shall be happy to make certain about all that, if you care to go."

I went the next morning. At the end of the two hours' journey I left the train at a station which was nearer the school, my acquaintance had said, than the station at Cartersville. It was April, and the day was hot and dazzlingly bright, as April days often are in the South; the house closest to the station was discouragingly far away, and no vehicles were in sight.

"Can you tell me where the school is?" I asked the ticket agent, who, oddly, was a woman.

"When is the next train back to Atlanta?" inquired a friend who was accompanying me.

Though she at once attempted to atone for this question—which, while being merely the outcome of that forethought so needful in regions of but two or three trains in twelve hours, had all too evidently been received as an unfavorable criticism of the particular region to which we had come—my friend was not so immediately successful as we both could have wished. After a little time, however, we learned that a train did not return to Atlanta until late in the afternoon, that no conveyances were to be obtained, but that if we walked "up the road for a considerable distance," we should "come to the school."

The distance proved to be very considerable; the road was dusty, but, fortunately, it was more shady than otherwise; and when, finally, we came to the school, we discovered that it was situated on a clearing in a beautiful pine grove. It was a small wooden building, with but two rooms. The pupils, who were having a recess when we arrived, were neither so numerous nor so interesting in appearance as to render the prospect of an entire day in their company an enlivening one to my warm and dusty companion.

"Do you really consider this so particularly thrilling?" she demanded, whimsically, but with a good humor which was most praiseworthy; being without that insatiable eagerness for new experiences, however devoid of thrills, which I possessed, she was, not unnaturally, more oppressed by attendant discomforts.

However, one glance into the face of the teacher, to whom we were presently escorted by the children, was sufficient to cause her to agree with me that, even on the late train, we should still be returning to Atlanta quite too soon. The teacher was a young woman, with quiet eyes and gentle manners. She greeted us kindly; and, when I told her my errand, invited us to be her guests, not only at the school throughout its session, but also during her free hours, at her home, which, she explained, was in one of the homes of the community.

When we were somewhat rested, I began to put questions to our hostess, to all of which she replied with the readiest friendliness. The school was one of those "model schools" which the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs has undertaken to establish in the rural districts of the State, simply by supplying funds wherewith industrial training may be given in the country schools, in addition to the usual instruction. Of the several such "model schools" in Georgia, this one was the newest; and I was all the more happy in visiting it

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when our hostess told me that the financial means for its work had been sent to the Georgia Federation of Clubs that year by the Massachusetts State Federation, and that the flag decorating the school-yard was the gift of one of the editors of the "Youth's Companion."

"Do you teach everything?" I inquired.

"Oh, no," said our hostess, with a laugh. "I have only the industrial classes; my associate has the other branches."

We very shortly met her associate, and attended one or two recitations in the larger room of the school building which was apportioned to her. Even the "spelling match," which constituted one of the recitations, had not for me, however, the attraction afforded by the classes in cooking held in the much smaller and, by reason of the fire in the stove, very much warmer room. The members of the little class were girls, some of them almost grown to womanhood. As I well knew, they came from homes which were at best ill-kept and dreary, homes ordered by mothers who were ignorant regarding the most ordinary habits of good housekeepers.

The lesson of the day was the making of what in the South are called tea-cakes, and in New England are designated as cookies. The pupils bustled about with delightfully happy energy, and the teacher counseled and warned and guided them into the thousand dainty ways of true housewifely art, with a patience and a cheerful tact too gracious and lovely to be easily forgotten.

"What a difference this kind of education must make, not only in the lives of these girls, but in the lives of their mothers!" I exclaimed to our hostess, when, the tea-cakes having been successfully baked, we sat in the doorway to "get cooled off, and eat," as one of the girls remarked.

"Yes," said the teacher, "it helps the girls to help their mothers somewhat *now;* and when they are mothers, it will help them to keep their own houses and to teach their own daughters how to keep *their* houses and teach *their* daughters. The effect even of the simplest industrial education is never ended," she added.

As she left us for a moment to speak to one of her pupils, my friend supplemented, "Neither is the influence of such a teacher."

She taught other branches of industry. The walls of the smaller room were hung with baskets and mats of various sizes and kinds woven by her pupils. More interesting even than these were several picturesque hats, which the girls had made by cutting corn-shucks into narrow strips and then sewing these strips together, either by hand or on a sewing-machine. Not only were such hats worn by the girls and their families; they also, we are told, found purchasers, whose number was steadily increasing.

Thinking that they might interest my Northern acquaintances as curiosities, I bought two of the corn-shuck hats. One of them I gave to a friend in Boston, who assured me that she considered it perfectly appropriate for country wear. An artistic friend in New York, to whom I gave the other, went further. She had the hat trimmed and wore it in the city, where, she said, it passed as unnoticed as though it were an ordinary article of clothing, instead of being extraordinary indeed, in that it represented the beginning of a new manner of living, awakened by a teacher in a little school-house on a clearing of a pine grove in Georgia, from whom children, poor by reason of industrial ignorance, were learning, not only to use their hands, but, more important still, to turn to account such materials as came most immediately to their hands.

A good teacher is, in truth, a person whose influence is never ended. Sometimes that influence makes of another person another good teacher. Not long ago, in searching among a pile of club reports, I found one of the calendars of a mothers' club, instituted by a friend of mine in the small New England town in which she lived, and, glancing over it, another teacher who had shown her value by her success in dealing with unusual circumstances was recalled to my mind.

She was a kindergartner, who, going

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to the particular town to open a kindergarten, made an arrangement with my friend, the mother of two little children, whereby the school was put upon a co-operative basis. My friend, whose interest in educational matters was very keen, gladly offered to the kindergartner two rooms in her own house to be used as school-rooms, and subsequently lent her piano and her services as a pianist; in return for all of which, the kindergartner gave to her two children the full opportunities and advantages of the school.

The kindergarten was thus pleasantly conducted for three successive years. During that time, my friend's children learned much from the kindergartner, and my friend learned even more. She became no less absorbed in the methods and theories of Froebel, and of Froebel's successors, than the students whom I had known at the settlement. A tender mother to her children she had always been, but, as she was the first to say, she became, if not more loving, yet wiser in her care for them.

One evidence of her increased sense of responsibility was the formation of a mothers' club, which, though several years have elapsed since its initiatory meeting, and my friend's home is now in another town, is still in active existence. The club, needless to say, concerned itself almost entirely with the study of such matters as affected the care and education of children. More than one able speaker has addressed the association; and in the calendar which I so casually found, it is interesting in the extreme to note among the announcements of its prospective lectures such titles as "The Training and Physical Care of Children," and "Froebel's Mother Play" and "Teaching Patriotism," and especially "The Training of Mothers."

"What so deepened your interest in all these things?" I said to my friend recently.

"A kindergarten teacher whom I came to know," was her reply.

Nothing has more impressed me in my acquaintance with school-teachers than that general efficiency on their part which enables them to perform with success almost any task they may choose to undertake. I was told by a clergyman that no better workers in the church were to be found. "School-teachers accomplish what they attempt," he explained. "They *do* what they *try* to do."

This statement was again and again confirmed, last year, by my own personal experience. One day I said to a teacher who had done for me all she had tried to do—and it was much—"Does teaching make one capable?"

"No," she retorted; "one makes one's self capable to teach!"

I met many, many school-teachers last year in the course of my long journey, and, almost without exception, I liked them, and admired them, and felt that in the hours spent with them I gained much for which to be grateful. I remember them well, and with rare pleasure. But there was one of their number who appealed to me more than all the others together; and I remember her best and most happily.

On my way from a little town in Michigan to Minneapolis I was obliged to change cars and to wait for more than an hour at a small station in Wisconsin. The main street of the town was invitingly near, and, walking somewhat idly up this thoroughfare, I came to a little book-store. My curiosity at once aroused, I entered the shop, to find that the one salesman was already occupied with a customer, a woman.

Her clear voice made it impossible to avoid hearing all that she said; and I soon knew that she was desirous of obtaining a book for children dealing with plant life, a copy of Eugene Field's "Love Songs of Childhood," and a vertical-writing book; none of which things the shop contained. The salesman's voice as he thus informed the woman was regretful; and, glancing at her face and perceiving that she was unusually disappointed, I said to her, "Isn't there, perhaps, another book-store in the place?"

"No," she replied, sadly; "and I do so want the things. I live fifteen miles out of town; my husband had to come in to-day, and I arranged matters so that I could drive in with him, just to get these things for the children."

"I'm so sorry," I said, sympathizing-

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ly. "I suppose they need them for school, too."

"For their lessons, at any rate," the woman corrected. "They don't go to school; we live too far away for them to walk, and the horses can't be spared to take them back and forth every day. I teach them myself."

"You do!" I exclaimed.

"Yes," returned the woman. "I feel that I am perfectly capable to do it," she added, misunderstanding my surprise. "I was a teacher before my marriage. I had the regular normal school training."

"I was wondering how you found the necessary time," I made haste to explain.

"It isn't always easy," the woman admitted; "a farmer's wife—my husband is a farmer—is a busy person. But my children must have schooling. I am glad I am able to give it to them."

She then told me that her children were two little girls, whose ages were respectively seven and nine. "They are quite absorbed in nature-study just now," she said, with a sigh, "and I did so want to get a book about plant life!"

"I am on my way to Minneapolis," I found myself saying; "in fact, my train goes in less than half an hour. Please let me send you the things you need, from there!"

Her answering delight was pleasant to see. After a brief scrutiny of my face, her eyes brightened, and she accepted my offer with childlike trust. "How *lovely* that would be!" she said, fervently. "I'll walk down to the station with you; and we can plan it all out."

We quite finished planning it all out even before we reached the station. The train was not due for still some few moments. "Tell me more about your school of two, won't you?" I could not resist asking; and, nothing loth, my new acquaintance complied. "We have half of our lessons in the morning," she began, "after breakfast is over—my little girls wash the breakfast dishes—and the house is in order. Then, after dinner—which is at twelve o'clock—we have the other half. I do not keep a servant, so, besides teaching the children to read and write, I also must teach them to be my helpers about the house," she went on. "You see," she concluded, with a smile, "I am obliged to be a 'professor of things-in-general'!"

A friend in Minneapolis who assisted me in choosing the book about plant life, and afterward in finding the copy of Eugene Field and the vertical-writing book, was so touched by the bravery and sweetness of the "professor of things-in-general" that she added to the purchases I had been commissioned to make a volume relating to bird life, and that charming book for little children, "Seven Little Sisters."

"I like to think of that school of two pupils," she said, simply; "and," she added, with an accession of warmth, "I *love* to think of its teacher!"

Not very long ago I was walking along a village street accompanied by the small girl with whom I had discussed the difference between educational affairs as depicted in "The Taming of the Shrew" and such matters as they exist at the present time. Suddenly she caught sight of a young woman passing us on the opposite side of the road, and she smiled and bowed with unfeigned pleasure.

"Is she a friend of yours?" I asked.

"Yes," replied the little girl; "she is my school-teacher."

We are at no loss for good words with which to describe the American school-teacher of to-day; we can say very much in her praise and to her honor; but are we able to find a better word than that of the little girl's choice? Can we, however eloquent, say more than what she said—that in America the school teacher is the friend of her pupil?

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A Trust Encyclopædia[1]

"THE Truth About Trusts," by John Moody, presents in a single volume all the important facts accessible regarding Trust investments. The effect of Trusts upon prices, upon wages, upon political morality, and upon industrial freedom, does not enter into the author's consideration. He has studied the question from the investor's standpoint, and, taking up all the important Trusts in detail, he tells, with remarkable accuracy and clear judgment, what the condition of each is. Fully four-fifths of the volume is devoted to the presentation of these facts, which are carefully classified so as to afford a ready reference to those who wish to know about any particular combination.

But the book has a much greater value than that of a cyclopædia for investors in Trust securities. Mr. Moody has correctly defined Trusts as combinations formed to lessen competition, promote monopoly, and influence prices; and he has inquired with great care and freedom from prejudice into the extent to which American Trusts have carried out these monopolistic ends. He does not call any corporation a Trust unless it is itself made up of several hitherto competing plants. He finds that the three hundred and eighteen most important industrial Trusts have a present capitalization of over $7,000,000,000—just ten times the estimated total wealth of this country in Washington's day. In this field of manufacturing Trusts, however, he finds that competition tends to persist, unless the Trust absolutely controls the raw materials from which the manufactured article is made. Even in the manufacture of oil he finds that about one-seventh of the refining is still done by nominally independent firms. It is in the domain of the Public Franchise Trusts that he finds monopoly most completely developed. The one hundred and eleven important franchise trusts (operating chiefly the lighting and transportation systems of our great cities) have a capitalization of nearly $4,000,000,000. Coming finally to the steam railroad systems, he finds that more than three-fourths of all the railroads in the country are now controlled by six groups of capitalists—the aggregate capitalization of these groups exceeding $9,000,000,000. The aggregate capitalization for all the Trusts, industrial, franchise, and railroad, is $20,379,000,000—a sum which, if distributed among all the people in the country, would be $1,250 for each family.

Mr. Moody brings out with great clearness that all these Trusts are closely interrelated. "Rockefeller, Morgan, Harriman, Gould, Vanderbilt," he says, "are interested in and more or less dominate all the groups, and in this way knit together the entire railroad system of the country into this greater community or Trust. The superior dominating influence of Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Morgan is felt in greater or less degree in all the groups. . . . These able and influential capitalists who control this Railroad Trust are also the men who dictate the policies of and control the Steel Trust, the Oil Trust, the Copper Trust, the Tobacco Trust, the New York City Franchise Aggregation, and many other enterprises of the same kind, great and small. . . . The great Rockefeller alliances in the railroad and industrial fields are supplemented and welded together, as it were, through the New York City financial interests of the group. Their banking influence is of very great importance, and their ramifications are far-reaching and of great effectiveness. Thus, the Standard Oil chain of banking institutions, headed by the great National City Bank, with a capital and surplus of $40,000,000 and deposits exceeding $200,000,000, includes also the Hanover National Bank and Second National Bank, the United States Trust Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, and a number of smaller institutions. Some of these banks (particularly the National City) have strong dominating influence with the larger

[1] *The Truth About Trusts: Description and Analysis of the American Trust Movement.* By John Moody, Editor Moody's Manual of Corporation Securities. The Moody Publishing Co., New York.

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banking institutions of other great cities. The Standard interests are also closely allied with the great life insurance companies, such as the Equitable and the Mutual, of New York."

Never before has the concentration of American industrial power been presented so vividly. While the book is written from the standpoint of a sympathizer with industrial monopoly and an opponent of public ownership, the effect of the work will surely be to stimulate the popular determination to bring monopoly of every sort under public control.

Books of the Week

This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the published price, with postage added when the price is marked "net."

Aladdin & Co. By Herbert Quick. Henry Holt & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 337 pages. $1.50.

The best of this book is not its picture of a Western "boom" town, good as that is, nor its really interesting story, but the portrait it presents of the chief promoter, a rare, whimsical genius whom the author makes a very live and enjoyable companion, so long as the reader's acquaintance with him continues.

American Natural History (The): A Foundation of Useful Knowledge of the Higher Animals of North America. Illustrated. William T. Hornaday. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 7×10 in. 449 pages. $3.50, net.

Mr. Hornaday is a practical man and he has written a practical book. He holds that there is a wide gap between the scientific zoölogy used in colleges and high schools and the nature studies written for young children. This book is meant to bridge that gap. Mr. Hornaday regrets that while children naturally love animals and wish to know about them, ninety-five per cent., as he estimates, of scholars and even college graduates "enter active life ignorant even of the most important forms of the wild life of our own country." Not to repel readers, he begins with the higher animals—lions, tigers, elephants, whales, and so on—and leaves the lower forms for later consideration. There are 116 photographs and 227 drawings, all or nearly all made for this work. The descriptions are clear and avoid over-technicality, while they are accompanied by readable accounts of animal traits and incidents of wild life. It is refreshing to have a book that is thoroughly dependable as regards fact and scientific in spirit, yet written with liveliness and freshness of manner.

An Island Garden. By Celia Thaxter. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 126 pages. $1.25.

We are glad to see a new and inexpensive edition of this altogether delightful out-of-doors book. Mrs. Thaxter's love of flowers and birds was born of intimate knowledge, and her ingenious adaptation of means to ends was original and interesting.

Balkans from Within (The). By Reginald Wyon. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5½×9 in. 475 pages. $4, net.

Mr. Wyon sardonically dedicates his book "to the ashes of the Berlin Convention, which has brought so much misery and suffering to brave and innocent races." He holds that war between Turkey and Bulgaria cannot be avoided, and that when it breaks out secret treaties affecting the situation will be found to exist between several of the nations of Europe. The book consists chiefly of articles of travel and personal adventure, written in decidedly readable style. Many of these sketches have appeared as magazine articles. There is abundance of information of a first-hand order here, not only about the insurgent provinces, but also about Montenegro and Albania. The book is well printed and profusely illustrated.

Beaumont and Fletcher. (The Mermaid Series.) Edited by J. St. Loe Strachey. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. In 2 vols. 4×7 in. $1 per vol.

A "thin paper" edition, with much matter compressed in small bulk. The type is clear but too often shows through the paper.

Bridge and How to Play It. By Archibald Dunn. (Thirteenth Edition.) E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 4×6 in. 109 pages. 40c., net.

Browning for Beginners. By Rev. Thomas Rain, M.A. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 227 pages. 60c.

Charles Reade as I Knew Him. By John Coleman. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 6×9 in. 422 pages. $3.50, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy (A). By Karl Marx. Translated from the second German Edition. By N. I. Stone. The International Library Publishing Co., New York. 5¼×8 in. 314 pages.

Two most interesting fragments of the writings of the great German Socialist are embodied in the present translation, both relating to the projected treatise on political economy for which was substituted the "Capital." The first, the "Contribution," originally appeared, indeed, as the initial installment of this treatise, and is chiefly devoted to an elaboration of the author's

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views on money. The second is the unfinished "Introduction to the Critique of Political Economy." It was written by Marx in 1857, but laid aside, and, owing to his changed plans, was never published by him. Karl Kautsky, his literary executor, discovered it among his papers and printed it in the columns of the "Neue Zeit" last year, whence Mr. Stone has translated it. Its value is impaired by its disconnected character, and by the many illegibilities in the manuscript which Kautsky was compelled to replace as best he could, but it is useful as indicating the Marxian first principles and methods. The "Contribution" is translated from Kautsky's corrected edition of 1897, but the translator has retained Marx's original preface with its formulation of his "Materialistic Interpretation of History" theory, and his brief but convincing apologia: "This account of the course of my studies in political economy is simply to prove that my views, whatever one may think of them, and no matter how little they agree with the interested prejudices of the ruling classes, are the result of many years of conscientious research." The peculiar phraseology employed by Marx in the "Contribution" makes the translator's task unusually difficult, but Mr. Stone has acquitted himself creditably, rendering the original with lucidity yet without taking undue liberties with the Marxian terminology.

Descartes, Spinoza, and the New Philosophy. By James Iverach, M.A., D.D. (The World's Epoch-Makers.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7½ in. 245 pages. $1.25.

Coming to its birth in the Renaissance, the New Philosophy discarded mediæval dependence on church authority, and strove to get at the reality of things in nature and in man. In this quest Descartes and Spinoza were torch-bearers. They are well coupled in this volume, for an understanding of the fundamental notions of Descartes is the indispensable prerequisite to an understanding of Spinoza. Apart from its brief biographical outlines, the main part of this volume is given to exposition of the Cartesian philosophy and Spinoza's metaphysical ethics. The limits of the volume exclude most of Spinoza's theological and political writings, but give adequate recognition to the merits of these influential thinkers.

Early Western Travels, 1748–1846: A Series of Annotated Reprints of some of the best and rarest contemporary Volumes of Travel, descriptive of the Aborigines and Social and Economic Conditions in the Middle and Far West, during the Period of Early American Settlement. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Vol. II. John Long's Journal, 1768–1782. The Arthur H. Clark Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 6¼×9½ in. 329 pages. $4, net, per vol.

Effendi (The): A Romance of the Soudan. By Florence Brooks Whitehouse. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×7¾ in. 414 pages. $1.50.

Evolution of the Soul and Other Essays (The). By Thomson Jay Hudson, Ph.D., LL.D. A. C. McClure & Co., Chicago. 5×7½ in. 344 pages. $1.20, net.

The views of the late Dr. Hudson, familiar to readers of his book on "The Law of Psychic Phenomena" and other volumes, are here restated in essays. He disbelieves in all alleged communications with discarnate spirits, but, on other and to him clearer evidence, maintains that the continued existence of the real self after separation from the body is demonstrable. Sound psychology and philosophy are mingled with lapses in logic. It ought to be said, however, that his generalizations from the incomplete evidence on the subject are saner than most of those that appear in print.

Field Book of Wild Birds and Their Music. By F. Schuyler Mathews. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 4×7 in. 64 pages.

As a delightful aid to nature study this is quite the equal of this writer's previous books. Authoritative but not too technical, each one of the descriptive notes is written in Mr. Mathews's characteristic and charming style, and contains a musical interpretation of the bird's song, which, through the use of a prefatory "key," even those who do not read music will be enabled to understand. Each species is represented in a colored illustration of unusual excellence.

Flower-Time in the Oberland. By Rev. H. D. Rawnsley. Illustrated. James MacLehose & Son, Glasgow, Scotland 5×7¾ in. 337 pages.

A charming book of Maytime travel in Switzerland, which should fulfill its scholarly author's hope that by it, as he was by Ruskin, others may be encouraged to make their pilgrimage there "in the prime of the year," rather than postpone the journey to the usual season.

From Talk to Text. By Addison Ballard, D.D. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 5×8 in 190 pages. $1, net. (Postage, 10c.)

Hero Tales Told in School. By James Baldwin. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7½ in. 183 pages. 50c., net.

The author, as in former books for young people, retells fine old myths and legends simply and effectively.

High Noon. By Alice Brown. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 308 pages $1.50.

Historic Highways of America. Vol. II. **Pioneer Roads and Experiences of Travelers.** By Archer Butler Hulbert. Illustrated. The Arthur H. Clark Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 5×7¾ in. 201 pages.

Reserved for later notice.

History of the Nineteenth Century in Caricature (The). By Arthur Bartlett Maurice and Frederic Taber Cooper. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 7×10 in. 362 pages. $2.50, net.

The story of the rise and development of caricature at home and abroad is entertainingly told in this well-built volume, interest in which is appreciably increased by its many reproductions of early and late nineteenth-century cartoons, the countries chiefly represented being England, France, and the United States. Mr. Maurice and Dr. Cooper open their work with a brief but comprehensive summary of early political caricature, paying, as is to be expected, especial attention to Hogarth, "the father of English caricature," whose best work, however, as

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they are careful to point out, was "done on the social rather than the political side." Thence they pass to Gillray and Rowlandson, the famous cartoonists of the Napoleonic era; to the caricaturists of France; to Cruikshank and Leech, and to caricature in America, where "it was not until the first administration of Andrew Jackson that a school of distinctly American political caricature may be said to have existed." The work is happily conceived and well named, and the manner of its execution reflects credit upon its authors.

Journey to Lhasa and Central Tibet. By Sarat Chandra Das. Edited by the Hon. W. W. Rockhill. (New Edition.) E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3.50.

The appearance of a new edition of Sarat Chandra Das's account of his wanderings through Tibet in 1881–1882, and of his successful dash to the Forbidden City of Lhasa, is of great timely interest. It is significant also as a commentary upon the slow advance of our knowledge concerning this mysterious Central Asian country; for although more than twenty years have passed since the pundit braved the terrors of the bleak Himalayan passes, his work remains a standard authority. The rigid policy of exclusiveness practiced by the authorities, combined with the barriers placed by nature, has effectually prevented any systematic exploration, the most notable work in this direction having been accomplished by Dr. Sven Hedin, who, however, was thwarted in his determined effort to reach the "Sacred City." Sarat Chandra, of course, had a great advantage over Europeans, but even he found it convenient not to prolong his sojourn in Lhasa. He succeeded, nevertheless, in securing an audience with the Dalai Lama, then a child of seven, and of this he writes entertainingly, as he does of all he saw and did while touring the country. The reader will here find a curious but useful medley of information concerning the topography, town and country life, lamaseries, people, legends, and customs of Tibet, the value of the work being appreciably increased by the copious and instructive annotations of Mr. Rockhill, himself a Tibetan explorer.

Kindly Light. By Florence Morse Kingsley. Illustrated. Henry Altemus Co., Philadelphia. 4½×6 in. 107 pages. 50c.

Letters of Horace Walpole. Selected and Edited by C. B. Lucas. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 4×6½ in. 849 pages. $1.25, net.

The latest addition to the Caxton Series of thin-paper volumes, printed from large, clear type on very thin, opaque paper. Each volume contains a photogravure frontispiece printed on Japanese vellum, and is bound in flexible leather.

Mark Hanna: His Book. First Edition. Introduction by Joe Mitchell Chapple. The Chapple Publishing Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 84 pages. $1.

Mendelssohn. By Vernon Blackburn. (Bell's Miniature Series of Musicians.) The Macmillan Co., New York. 4×6¼ in. 54 pages. $1.

An excellent little biography, illustrated with portrait and autograph score, to which is added an enumeration of the musician's principal compositions and a suggestive list of books on Mendelssohn and his works.

Manual of Fever Nursing (A). By Reynold Webb Wilcox, M.D., LL.D. Illustrated. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia. 5×7½ in. 236 pages.

Modern Arms and a Feudal Throne. By T. Milner Harrison. R. F. Fenno & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 376 pages. $1.50.

Napoleon. (Great Captains Series.) **A History of the Art of War, from the Beginning of the French Revolution to the End of the Eighteenth Century, with a Detailed Account of the Wars of the French Revolution.** By Theodore Ayrault Dodge. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. In 4 vols. Vols. I. and II. 6×9 in. $4, net, per vol.

Reserved for later notice.

New Hampshire: An Epitome of Popular Government. (American Commonwealths Series.) By Frank B. Sanborn. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 4½×7¼ in. 354 pages. $1.10, net.

This is not so much a detailed and rounded history of New Hampshire as a study of the evolution of self-government in the defeats and ultimate triumphs of the early colonists and their descendants in their efforts to achieve freedom of thought and action. Mr. Sanborn here and there gives us interesting glimpses of the religious, social, and industrial life of the earlier as well as of the later inhabitants of the Granite State, or, as he prefers to call it, the American Switzerland, but in the main his is a "state paper" history, finding its culmination in the War of the Revolution. As such it is of undoubted value, embodying the fruits of the researches of such investigators as Farmer, Jenness, Tuttle, and Toppan. Mr. Sanborn, too, has a decided advantage over Belknap, the best-known historian of early New Hampshire, who, altogether apart from his Puritan prejudices, was handicapped by inability to obtain access to the important documents in the English archives since opened to students. From these the venerable survivor of the "Concord group" has drawn freely but discriminatingly, and the result is a portrayal, which may be accepted as authoritative, of the disputes and conflicts between the colonists and the various claimants to the Mason patents, their Puritan neighbors and whilom rulers in Massachusetts, and their royal governors. With this varying contest and the development of freedom which it involved the greater part of the volume is concerned. No attempt is made to cover the history of the State subsequent to the Revolution with the same thoroughness. The anti-slavery contest preceding the Civil War is, however, treated with some detail, the author incidentally advancing the claim that the coalition of 1846 which resulted in the election of Hale and Cilley to the United States Senate "was the real beginning of the Republican party in the Nation." Mr. Sanborn closes with a rapid survey of present conditions in New Hampshire, noting downward tendencies but finding reason, on the whole, to take an optimistic view of the

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future. A prominent feature of his work is a series of vivid and intimate pen-pictures of such notable New Hampshire figures as Randolph, the Wentworths, the Langdons, Stark, Sullivan, Weare, Hale, Plumer, Webster, and Pierce.

Night with Alessandro (A). By Treadwell Cleveland, Jr. Henry Holt & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 188 pages. $1.25.

Perfidy, poison, prison, the rack, and the dagger—all the accompaniments of courtly living in Italy at the time represented are here. But there is lacking from this narrative of a French spy's adventurous night in Florence the something that occasionally carries conviction of reality in the chronicles of even equally conventional representatives of the familiar type of middle-century adventure.

North Star (The). By M. E. Henry-Ruffin. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 356 pages. $1.50.

A tale of Norse scald and viking, dominated by the heroic figure of King Olaf Tryggevesson, whose influence in support of the Christian religion and the disestablishment of the pagan faith of Odin and Thor is a matter of Norwegian history.

Panchronicon (The). By Harold Steele Mackaye. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7¾ in. 350 pages. $1.50.

This is an irresistibly funny book, hardly surpassed by Stockton's happiest conceits. "The Panchronicon" is a wonderful Yankee invention, a machine for aerial navigation by means of which, with proper adjustment and manipulation, the operator and his friends are able to fly westward through space, "cuttin' the meridians" at the Pole in a sufficient number of revolutions to place them all back in time as many years as may be desired. They choose to alight in England in the days of Elizabeth; to hear her addressed as "Miss Tudor" by one of the voyagers, an elderly spinster from Peltryville, New Hampshire, is worth something to the reader in search of a smile. Other situations can be imagined, mirth-compelling all, except perhaps to those unfortunates whose sense of humor is rudimentary or entirely deficient.

Panorama of Sleep (The). By Nina Picton. Illustrated. The Philosophic Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 160 pages. $1.

Pioneers on Land and Sea (Pioneer History Stories.) Books I., II., and III. Illustrated. By Charles A. McMurry, Ph.D. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×7½ in.

Poems that Every Child Should Know: A Selection of the Best Poems of all Times for Young People. Edited by Mary E. Burt. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 355 pages. 90c., net.

We could have spared the poem about Stevenson for one other by him. He, the child's gardener, stands lone in this conservatory. The compiler is enthusiastic. Her notes are not always careful. We doubt, for instance, whether "ineffable touches" ever "illumine" anything. Boys and girls, however, will probably find her enthusiasm contagious; if so, she will have done a real service. The familiar lines about the Assyrian "like a wolf in the fold," "the lowing herd," and "the house where I was born," are all here; so are Casabianca, Lord Ullin, Joris, Barbara Frietchie, Father William, and the Pied Piper. But there are also other less expected and equally welcome selections, such as George Eliot's "Choir Invisible," Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Great God Pan," and Sir Walter Raleigh's "The Lye." The volume is well garbed.

Port Argent. By Arthur Colton. Henry Holt & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 340 pages. $1.50.

An overemphasized treatment of problems of political corruption, class hatred, and sociological difficulties. As fiction, the book fails to make an impression of reality. Mr. Colton's short stories have often been clever and strong. His novel is less attractive.

Reciter's Treasury of Verse (The), Serious and Humorous. Compiled and Edited by Ernest Pertwee. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5½×8½ in. 778 pages. $1.50, net.

A commendable English compilation of poems suited for declamation or reading aloud, prefaced by a treatise on the art of speaking. There are scores of "old favorites," but also some capital "pieces" not, we think, known to many American schoolchildren.

Refuse Disposal and Power Production. By W. Francis Goodrich. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5½×8½ in. 386 pages. $5, net.

Municipal authorities harassed by the problem of disposing of town refuse will here find a valuable fund of suggestion and information compiled by one who has devoted years of study to this really difficult subject. Although Mr. Goodrich's work is chiefly concerned with the methods employed in England, it is of prime importance to American readers, since, according to evidence gathered by competent engineers, we, in common with Continental Europe, have much to learn from Great Britain in the matter of the sanitary and economical disposal of refuse. Mr. Goodrich is an unyielding advocate of cremation as the only safe course to adopt. He has elsewhere given his views at length, and here, after a brief recapitulation, in the light of later information, of the objections to "tipping" and reduction works, confines himself largely to a detailed examination of the various methods of cremation by "destructors" of forced draught and high temperature, which not only reduce the refuse to a vitreous and profitable "clinker," but utilize the heated gases to supply power for electrical, water, or other works. His treatment of the subject is exhaustive. Not only does he explain the workings of the different types of "destructors" in use in England and other countries, but he submits statistical tables to show the cost of maintenance, operation, etc., and the profits that have actually been derived by different municipalities. In Liverpool, for instance, power is daily produced for traction purposes from

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three hundred tons of refuse. The "clinker," too, is found useful in various ways—in the formation of bacteria beds for the filtration of sewage, in mortar-making, and in the making of bricks and paving-stones. The author's statements and statistics are assuredly deserving of careful study.

Roof and Meadow. By Dallas Lore Sharp. Illustrated. The Century Co., New York. 5×8 in. 281 pages. $1.50, net. (Postage, 14c.)

The author's observations of bird and animal life in town and country are recorded here in a series of charming sketches. The illustrations of Bruce Horsfall in the form of appropriate chapter headings are happy illuminations of Mr. Sharp's text.

Roosevelt Book (The): Selections from the Writings of Theodore Roosevelt. With an Introduction by Robert Bridges. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7½ in. 189 pages. 50c., net.

The announced purpose of this compilation from President Roosevelt's writings is "to give to young Americans the President's views on the larger aspects of history and citizenship." It fulfills its purpose admirably. The selections, judiciously made and covering a wide range of themes, are quick with the vigor, sincerity, and patriotism inherent in their writer, and assuredly make for the cultivation of good citizenship, honesty, and manliness. They ring true and must leave an impress for good on the mind of the youthful reader. Mr. Robert Bridges, in the fervid tribute to the President with which the volume opens, states the case well when he says of these extracts: "The young American who reads them will not only be interested in them, but will be inspirited by them and touched with admiration for the pioneers and heroes of our country, and will earnestly believe in its people and its destiny."

Russian Affairs. By Geoffrey Drage. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 6×9 in. 738 pages. $6, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Slav Invasion and the Mine Workers (The): A Study in Immigration. By Frank Julian Warne, Ph.D. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 4½×7 in. 211 pages. $1, net.

A brief but detailed statistical study of conditions prevailing in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania as a result of the so-called "Slav Invasion" of the past two decades, the volume being an elaboration of the facts first presented by Dr. Warne in The Outlook of August 30, 1902, and later in a series of articles in the Philadelphia "Public Ledger." The author's endeavor is to show that the incursion of workmen from southeastern Europe has resulted in a conflict between them and the English-speaking mine workers for industrial supremacy, and that this struggle is forcing the latter not only out of the industry but out of that section of the country; that the strikes of 1900 and 1902 were "mere surface indications of the widespread industrial unrest which naturally accompanies this struggle;" and that, in view of the tendency of the English-speaking miners to leave the region, a serious question as to the ability of the American element in the coal fields to assimilate the foreigners has arisen. Dr. Warne reinforces the results of his personal investigations with figures obtained from governmental records, and has no difficulty in proving the increase of the "Slav" and the decrease of the "Anglo-Teutonic" elements in the mining districts. His study of the characteristics and qualities of the "Slavs" is marked by an evident desire to be impartial; and if the writer lays stress upon their defects, he is in no wise sparing of the English-speaking members of the community who, from greed or prejudice, have worked to the detriment of the foreigner ignorant of American institutions and ideals. The solution of the problems of assimilation he finds to lie largely in the hands of the United Mine Workers of America, to which organization he pays a warm tribute for the work it is doing in "socializing the heterogeneous mass," and in lifting the newcomers to the higher standards of American life. "Whatever nationality is to dominate the industry," he rightly observes, "a standard of living conformable to American conditions should be enforced upon the workers as well as upon capital. This," he believes, "is possible under present conditions only through such an organization as the United Mine Workers of America." Another factor rendering useful service in the work of assimilation is the public-school system, but the influence of the schools is necessarily limited. On the whole, Dr. Warne, while insisting that the present situation constitutes an actual menace to American institutions, and inclining strongly to further regulation of immigration, takes an optimistic view of the future. His work concludes with a well-stated survey of the great strike of two years ago.

Statesman's Year Book for the Year 1904 (The). Edited by J. Scott Keltie, LL.D., Assisted by I. P. A. Renwick, M.A., LL.B. Forty-first Annual Publication. (Revised after Official Returns.) The Macmillan Co., New York. 4⅞×7 in. 1,398 pages. $3.

No more useful reference book is in existence. As a compilation of statistics of all facts relating to the governments, areas, populations, finances, and industries of the world, the "Statesman's Year Book" is a marvel of completeness and accuracy. Panama for the first time appears as a country.

Sons o' Cormac (The), An' Tales of Other Men's Sons. By Aldis Dunbar. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 5×8 in. 239 pages. $1.50.

A dozen stories of Irish folk-lore and romance, with a pleasing little parenthetical introduction and interludes by way of pretended expostulation with the children always begging for "just one more" from the old gardener who tells them these "tales o' heroes in times past."

Steps of Honor (The). By Basil King. Harper & Bros., New York. 5×7½ in. 286 pages. $1.50.

An interesting novel of the analytical school,

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abounding in humor and a delicate satire as unusual in this order of fiction as is the author's choice of a hero in Anthony Muir, a young college instructor suspected of literary larceny, convicted and dishonored. Other notable achievements in character-study are his fiancée, Agatha Royal, and her guardian, the old Harvard professor, and there are still others.

Sunshine Thoughts for Gloomy Hours. By George H. Chance, D.D.S., M.D. J. K. Gill Co., Portland, Oregon. 5×6½ in. 105 pages. $1.

Tangledom: A Volume of Charades, Problems, Riddles, and Transformations. By Charles Rollin Ballard. With Appendix. De Wolfe, Fiske & Co., Boston. 4¼×7 in. 140 pages.

Teaching of the Gospel of John (The). By J. Ritchie Smith. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×8⅛ in. 406 pages. $1.50, net.

Dr. Smith writes lucidly and in the interest especially of thoughtful laymen. It is the distinctively theological teaching of the Gospel that he is concerned with. His standpoint is that of a close adherent of the Westminster Confession, whose teaching he finds at every point confirmed by that of the Gospel. That his exposition is sometimes pressed very far appears from his finding in the words, "the glory which I had with Thee before the world was" (xvii., 5), an intimation that Jesus created the world. And it must be pronounced a more sanguine judgment than the facts warrant, however much it jumps with one's wish, to pronounce the authenticity of the Fourth Gospel "one of the assured results of Biblical criticism."

Theory of Human Progression and Natural Probability of a Reign of Justice. By Patrick Edward Dove. Edited by Alexander Harvey. Twentieth Century Press, New York. 5×7½ in. 412 pages. $1.

Thomas Dekker. (The Mermaid Series.) Edited by Ernest Rhys. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 4×7 in. 473 pages. $1.

This series of old dramatists is put into neat and attractive little volumes of the "thin paper" style, and each author's place in literature is discussed and his work annotated by a competent editor.

Tolstoy the Man. By Edward Steiner. The Outlook Company, New York. $1.50, net.

Dr. Steiner's book about Tolstoy is the fruit of a close-range study of the great Russian writer, philosopher, and teacher. In its preparation he renewed an intimacy begun twenty years ago, when he was one of a party of enthusiastic students to make a pilgrimage from a German college to Moscow in order to "see and hear the man who had saved them from losing a precious possession, and who had given to them a new interpretation of life and of the Lifegiver." In these pages it is not difficult to perceive the ardent worshiper at the shrine, but it is equally easy to see that his is not blind hero-worship. To Dr. Steiner Tolstoy's crowning glory is that, after a long and toilsome struggle with the flesh, the spirit has conquered. In the endeavor to give an adequate interpretation of Tolstoy the man, Dr. Steiner has not hesitated to reveal the scars of the long dead past, of the years when heredity and environment provoked the downward tendencies against which conscience so often fought in vain. With Tolstoy, however, it was not so much the case of the sinner repenting as that of the true man come into his own after much travail. This view Dr. Steiner fortifies by evidence from the life and from the works. That Tolstoy was early swayed by high motives is declared with unmistakable emphasis, and there is much that is pathetic in the picture of the first great failure in his efforts to better the condition of the Russian peasants—a failure due, in the ultimate analysis, to the suspicion and impassiveness of those for whom he labored. Even now, Dr. Steiner writes, the peasants "do not care to be disturbed." The failure was followed by a not unnatural reaction, out of which Tolstoy emerged chastened and with a firmer resolve to help his fellow-men. "He is not the Christ," exclaims Dr. Steiner, "but he is a John the Baptist." From the depths of Tolstoy's soul there came indeed a voice crying in the wilderness. The man and the message have, in this author's opinion, been grievously misunderstood; and, never an apologist for, he is always the eager champion of, the apostle of the gospel of simplicity and the gospel of non-resistance.

Tragedy of Hamlet (The). Edited for the Use of Students by A. W. Verity, M.A. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7¼ in. 339 pages.

Vanished Empire (The): A Tale of the Mound Builders. By Waldo H. Dunn. The Robert Clarke Co., Cincinnati. 5½×8 in. 180 pages. $1.50.

Women's Ways of Earning Money. By Cynthia Westover Alden. Illustrated. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. 4¼×7 in. $1, net.

Mrs. Alden proves herself to be an expert upon the subject chosen for this volume in the Woman's Home Library. Believing that every woman not an invalid can earn her own living if she wants to, the author proceeds upon the most practical plan to prove her assertion. One of the sad experiences in life is to meet the women, untrained and in need, who are forced to support themselves, and, in their own pathetic phrase, are "willing to do anything." That sort of "anything" is rarely marketable. However, to just this class, as well as to girls who desire a thorough business training, Mrs. Alden directs her encouraging advice. All sorts of work are clearly described—really womanly work; the drawbacks are not ignored; and, best of all, thoroughness in the least detail is emphasized as a positive essential. Anecdotes and incidents point the morals, which are those of sound common sense and business sagacity. From wide experience and keen, observant sympathy, Mrs. Alden is able to stretch out a helpful hand to workers and would-be workers.

Working with the People. By Charles Sprague Smith. The A. Wessels Co., New York. 4½×7 in. 161 pages. 50c., net.

To quote the author's words: this book "is

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the story of the application of theory to life. Faith in unity and brotherhood won the confidence of the people, made possible the establishment of a school of social science where all social faiths could meet and reason together, ordered education on the basis that the life-record of every race is part of the universal human record, founded a forum, organized a church, built up a self-governing, self-supporting club, and in no instance followed precedents." At the head of the People's Institute in New York we are confident that Mr. Smith counts for much more than he or any man could have counted in his professorship in Columbia University. The story of the Institute as here related is quickening to the social spirit, and deserves to be widely and thoughtfully read.

Correspondence

Letters addressed to the Editors of The Outlook, to receive any attention whatever, must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Names will not be published if a request to that effect is made by the writer, but no attention, either personal or editorial, can be paid to anonymous communications.

"A Wife's Problem"

The editorial entitled "A Wife's Problem," in The Outlook for April 30, has called forth many letters, mainly in protest. As is evident from at least one of the letters from which we here quote, the difference of opinion concerning the case is a difference in understanding of facts, not a difference of ethical standards—a difference not as to curative principles, but as to diagnosis. That one of Saxe Holm's stories, "How One Woman Kept Her Husband," which one of our correspondents here mentions, is worth reading or re-reading by any one who has been interested in this problem. The tale illustrates in graphic form the way in which such cases can most sanely and surely be saved from ending in tragedy. This story may be said to be a woman's advice to a wife. Editorial comment on the subject appears in another column.—THE EDITORS.

To the Editors of The Outlook:

I have read "A Wife's Problem" and your comments with, I must say, very much of indignation.

She deserved what she came for, a word of sympathy, and not to be met upon wholly erroneous grounds. Your first words show that you have mistaken the case entirely. I have read her letter over twice and cannot find that there was any difficulty between her and her husband. When trouble arises, it is not true that there is always fault on both sides.

When two people make a marriage contract, they agree to be true to each other "till death do us part." It is not wrong for a husband or a wife to find interest and attraction in other people of both sexes, but it is wrong for them not to resist the very beginning of a feeling of undue affection. In the case under consideration it seems as if almost any one would admit that it was the husband who did the wrong; but although printing the article so conspicuously that thousands of husbands will read it, you have not a word of fault to find with him or advice to give him, thus strengthening every wrong-doer in their wrong-doing. Instead, you call her "morbid and jealous." You surely do not do this by any right of evidence in the case. JUSTICE.

Oberlin, Ohio.

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Having read in The Outlook some editorial comments on a letter published with this title "A Wife's Problem," I am impelled to express my opinion of these sentiments, and to enter a woman's protest against them, trusting to your courtesy and broad-mindedness to pardon if I contravene your opinion. Here the wife is not left in any doubt as to the conditions, for her husband bears testimony of himself.

Your correspondent is so sorely tried that she is at her wits' end, and nature will assert itself with a woman whose whole life is bound up in the one she has chosen out of all the world. In marriage, as I conceive of it, each should hold the other in honor and esteem, next to their God. To my mind "jealousy" is a keen and pure sentiment, far removed from *suspicion*.

This husband freely confesses that his "love" has wandered to another woman, and that though "he has tried to banish that love from his heart, it still claims a place there"! If, then, either may wander to find happiness or "interest and attraction" in some other love, why limit the freedom? Why not have as many substitutes as the complex nature calls for? Who shall draw the line? Were I the wife in this case, I would set the man free to follow his fancies, and, if I must, would crush my *own* heart rather than accept such lukewarm love as he could spare for me.

As I read your article, the main "advice" I find in response to the letter is, to "*pretend* if needful to some gladness she does not feel, rather than to *impose* on him the gloom of a morbid sorrow." Is it a "morbid sorrow" to grieve at the loss of a husband's love, and that because he has given

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it to another? Is a man to be treated like a spoiled child, to be coaxed back to his duty, and what should be his choice, by such a course, untruly professing what does not exist? MRS. I. S. McC.

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Three of your constant readers desire to protest against the lowering of the moral standard of your paper, hitherto so generally fair and impartial in its dealings with vexed questions, by the expressions of the sentiments embodied in the reply to the "Wife" who made the mistake to ask your advice and comfort in her heartache, in your issue of April 30.

While many things you say are true, and doubtless intended as a needed tonic, are you not advising the unattainable when you urge this angelic "cheerfulness" and "tenderness" towards the husband who candidly admits that the "intimacy with the other woman has extended to declarations of mutual love," even though he might be "entirely innocent beyond that"? Would *you* be "cheerful" and "tender" to your wife, should she admit to you that she "loved another man"? Would not "despair overwhelm you"? or would you leave her, and perhaps sue the man for alienating her affections? The Bible tells us that immorality is a crime, even though it have not gone to the extreme. Why tacitly condone a Platonic friendship between married people, which in nine times out of ten produces disastrous results? As you say, you are "not advising the husband, because he has not asked your opinion," but, should he read your article, would not its general tone, its accusation of "jealousy" and "morbidness," prove a balm to his conscience, and send him away with the feeling that he has not, after all, been so bad as his wife thinks him? The world would be far better if *men* would set their faces against lapses of morality *in man* as well as in women! Better things are to be expected of your Outlook. The three who protest are not "hysterical women," likely to be "jealous" and "morbid," but one is a man beyond middle life, another a single woman of mature years and judgment, and the third a gray-haired grandmother, not grown so indifferent to her husband as to be willing to share his affections with another woman!

SUBSCRIBER OF MANY YEARS.

Washington, D. C.

To the Editors of The Outlook:

In your number for to-day I have just read the letter "A Wife's Problem" and your answer.

Evidently the poor lady does not know how common a case she is stating. As common as human nature, and as old as man.

Your advice is good, but will probably subject you to some criticism in numerous quarters.

There is a sentence that comes to me from a book read long ago—"There is no torture like that which a jealous woman suffers, *except* that which she inflicts."

That is from "Saxe Holm's Stories"—published thirty or more years ago—and it is from the story called "How One Woman Kept Her Husband."

If this wife can find that book and read that story, she will find more points in it to meet her case than in anything I have ever seen or known.

It is a book for all married people to keep in the house.

My answer to her question would be that it is entirely possible for a man to *love* more than one woman at the same time; and for a woman—*some* women—to love more than one man at the same time. Loves are different, as different as the individuals who call out the feeling.

But let her read the book. And let her remember that the same elasticity of temperament—if I may so call it—which led him into the other woman's vineyard will also keep him in hers—if she be wise.

RESPONSE.

Lakewood, New Jersey.

The Boston School for Social Workers

To the Editors of The Outlook:

The editorial notice in your issue of May 7 commending the Boston School for Social Workers is in the main most appreciative and just, and expresses the same cordial interest in this novel undertaking which is felt at Harvard University. It is perhaps premature to describe the new school as "co-ordinate with the Law School and the Medical School;" but it is certainly a recognition on the part of the University of a new profession of philanthropic service, inviting the enlistment of educated men and women.

In the course of this sympathetic notice, however, the writer is led to speculate rather loosely on the relation of this School of Philanthropy to the Divinity School of the University. He speaks of the Divinity School as having been "for a century the only professional school," and as having now "dwindled to less than a score" of students, and he sees in the new enterprise a kind of substitute which may make good to the University the decline in the study of theology. The facts on this subject are as follows: The first graduates in divinity appear in the Quinquennial Catalogue in 1817; the first graduates in medicine in 1788; the first graduates in law in 1820. The attendance at the Divinity School during the present academic year is the largest in the history of the School (52), as is also the teaching staff (8 professors, 1 assistant professor, 3 instructors). The same is true of the variety of courses of study (38), the variety of denominations represented (11), and the number of non-divinity students attending courses given by divinity professors (293).

The School for Social Workers
supplemented by a half-course
charity given by Dr. Brac-

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sity, and both the School and the course, instead of being substitutes for the Divinity School, greatly enrich the resources of that school. Students for the ministry interested in social welfare, and ministers wishing instruction in practical philanthropy, will, it is assumed, register in the Divinity School of the University, and Dr. Brackett's courses may be counted by such students toward the divinity degree.

Respectfully yours,
FRANCIS G. PEABODY.

Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The Colorado Labor War

To the Editors of The Outlook:

I have just read the article in your issue of May 7, and happen to know that it was written by one of our most esteemed and fair-minded citizens. While it is forcible and clear, one may read between the lines a certain hesitation which most of those who are not violent partisans feel. I have not been to the mining camps, but I have read practically all that the newspapers (capitalistic or Socialistic) have had to say, and have learned many things through conversation. The result is that while the broader issues seem perfectly clear, there remains much uncertainty and contradictory testimony regarding particular facts. It is very much to be regretted that no thoroughly competent and reliable man, whose testimony would be generally accepted by the public, has felt able to make an exhaustive study of the situation. There is here, I am sure, an opportunity for real public service; but there is no doubt that the individual who undertakes it will get himself into a good deal of trouble. Various accounts, some good, others willfully perverted, have appeared; but none have been based on really adequate knowledge, and there has been a natural tendency to emphasize the dramatic features of the situation, and overlook matters more fundamental.

Two remarks suggest themselves regarding the facts given in your article. So far as I could gather from the statements in the papers (including a statement by one of the officers), Haywood did not strike the captain "a stinging blow in the face," but simply tried to elbow his way through. It is impossible to doubt that the treatment he received was unnecessarily rough, to say the least. With regard to the strike, it is only fair to say that it was called in defense of the smelter men at Colorado City, *who were members of the union*. Whether or not the strike was wise, it was in accordance with the generally accepted principles of unionism, which are, after all, those which are followed by nations. A nation will make war on a lot of harmless people because certain of their number, with whom they are in league and whom they defend, have injured one or more members of that nation.

An unfortunate feature of the present situation is the apparent absence of really competent and large-minded leaders on either side. If the times always make the man, now is the opportunity for them to do their best.

Still more unfortunate is the undemocratic character of the community. This statement may cause surprise; but it is a fact that the people have not yet learned to make their wishes effective through the machinery of government. Some time ago, a great majority of the people voted for an eight-hour law, and then grumbled mightily because the Legislature did not enact it, as it was legally and morally bound to do. At this moment the predatory factions are arranging to elect legislative and other officials, and the working people seem likely to allow them to do it, in the face of a real but ineffective public opinion. With the ballot available, it seems extraordinary that it should not be used in place of strikes, which are barbarous at the best. This is exactly what the Socialists are urging, but their voices seem to fall on deaf ears.

Underlying all the trouble is no doubt the feeling that the West shall not, must not, repeat the history of the East and Europe. In this comparatively new country the worker expects to take a hand in the management of the business in which he is engaged. It may be that his attempts will sometimes be stupid, and occasionally worse; but it seems to me that his instinct is right, and those who merely oppose it are fundamentally wrong, even when in respect to the matter of the moment they appear right.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Not that Kind of a Touchstone

To the Editors of The Outlook:

In justice to my droll Blue Jay "Jimmy" I beg you to correct a printer's error. "Jimmy was the Touchstone of the bird room; he played the part well." Alas for the difference of a large or small letter at the beginning of a word! and alas for explanations! "Jimmy" was a Touchstone such as Shakespeare immortalized in "As You Like It," and not a "Fine-grained dark stone of schist or jasper," nor was he "A standard or criterion that reveals the nature or quality of a thing." These are the only three kinds of touchstones that I know of.

W. E. D. SCOTT.

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"Especially the

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For Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, Renal Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, and all Diseases Dependent upon a Uric Acid Diathesis

Samuel O. L. Potter, A.M., M.D., M.R.C.P., *London, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the College Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco, Cal.,* in his "Hand-Book of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics," in the citation of remedies under the head of **"Chronic Bright's Disease,"** says: "Mineral waters, especially the **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** of Virginia, has many advocates." Also under **"Albuminuria,"** he says: **"BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** is highly recommended."

George Halsted Boyland, A.M., M.D., *of Paris, Doctor of Medicine, of the Faculty of Paris, in the New York Medical Journal,* August 22, 1896, says: "There is **no remedy as absolutely specific** in all forms of **Albuminuria** and **Bright's Disease,** whether acute or chronic, as **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER Spring No. 2,** accompanied by a milk diet. In all cases of pregnancy, where **albumin** is found in the urine as late as the last week before confinement, if this water and a milk diet are prescribed, the **albumin** disappears rapidly from the urine and the patient has a positive guarantee against puerperal convulsions."

T. Griswold Comstock, A.M., M.D., *of St. Louis, Mo.,* says: "I have **often prescribed BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in Gouty and Rheumatic conditions and in **Renal Calculi, accompanied by Renal Colic,** and always with the most satisfactory results. In **Renal Calculi,** where there is an excess of **Uric Acid,** it is especially efficacious."

Medical testimony which defies all imputation or question mailed to any address.

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THE OUTLOOK WANT DEPARTMENT

is of great assistance to Outlook readers seeking *Positions* or *Business Opportunities*, or looking for *Help* in all the better grades. An advertisement in The Outlook Want Department is almost certain to bring results. *The rate for notices in this Department is* Five Cents *for each word or initial, address included. Orders should be sent (with remittance) at least ten days prior to publication.*

WANTED—By a trained and experienced woman, a position to teach Biblical literature in a college or private school for the autumn of 1904. The best of references given. Address C. E. G., No. 561, Outlook.

FAMILIES and institutions in need of housekeepers, matrons, mother's helpers, companions, etc., address Miss Richards, 48 Lloyd Ave., Providence, R. I.

A good position is always open for a competent man. *His difficulty is to find it.* We have openings for high-grade men in all capacities—Executive, Technical, and Clerical—paying from $1,000 to $10,000 a year. "Right places for right men. Right men for right places." Write for plan and booklet. Hapgoods (Inc.), Suite 511, 309 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Teachers, clergymen, and other educated men of business ability to represent us; weekly salary or guarantee paid. Give age, qualifications, references. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

I can place you at once in a good position if you are a competent man with business training. R. S. Mighill, 1 Union Sq., New York.

"NEW York Service Company" transacts all kinds of business for persons living out of town. We buy or sell for you; do errands; "find out things;" do whatever you want done here, often better than you could do it yourself. Charges moderate. Write, as above, inclosing postage, 874 Broadway, New York.

POSITION as a boy's guide and tutor, by Princeton University student. Experienced traveler, of correct habits and good address. References. No. 8,815, The Outlook.

SHORTHAND, English, etc., by correspondence. Prepare for positions next season. Free first lessons. Miss Brigham, 308 Boylston St., Boston.

WANTED—All interested in Domestic Science to send for a list of books to Whitcomb and Barrows, Huntington Chambers, Boston.

PRONOUNCE correctly. Game fifty cents. Send stamp for information. Chas. Harris, Oxford, Mass.

WANTED at summer resort and boys' camp, a reliable, good bookkeeper; also good, useful boy of 14. Outing expenses in exchange for services. Address Academy, Ronkonkoma, New York.

COMPETENT stenographer, woman, experienced in business and in office work, desires a position to travel abroad as secretary and companion. No. 775, The Outlook.

JUNIOR experienced in tutoring desires summer position as tutor, governess, or companion. Girls preparing for college preferred. References. No. 765, The Outlook.

SITUATION wanted as matron in school—near Boston preferred—for next fall where services are not needed during summer. Trained, experienced. No. 769, The Outlook.

NORMAL College graduate, experienced in primary and grammar work, seeks employment for the summer—governess or companion. Backward children a specialty. References. Address No. 773, The Outlook.

WANTED—Engagement as traveling companion for the summer months. No salary needed, but expenses paid. References given and required. Miss Henley, 146 East 36th St., New York City.

WANTED—A competent manager—old established, good-going business; New York; entirely safe investment $5,000; salary satisfactory. Address H. N., No. 659, The Outlook.

WANTED—Child's nurse summer and fall. References required. Box 75, Greenwich, Conn.

SITUATION wanted as governess or invalid's companion. Elements of English, German, and art. References. G. E. M., Hackensack, N. J.

RETIRED nurse would care for patients at her own home. Obstetrical and other cases taken. Excellent references from physicians. Mrs. Andrew, 263 West 68th St., N. Y. City.

WANTED for temporary position, beginning September 15, 1904, one year, woman steward, experienced buyer, unexceptionable references. Apply Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

TEACHER desires summer employment; teaching preferred. Miss Linthicum, Gaithersburg, Maryland.

EXPERIENCED woman offers clerical or companion service; traveling America or Europe. Address No. 391, The Outlook.

WANTED—Correspondence with a man competent to take position of foreman in high-grade printing-office in Southern university town. Must be familiar with both composing and press rooms. An attractive opening for earnest, reliable man with artistic temperament desiring a change into congenial surroundings. Address No. 409, Outlook.

YOUNG woman desires summer work as companion or tutor. Bryn Mawr graduate. References. No. 387, The Outlook.

BRYN Mawr graduate, 30 years old, experienced in teaching and European travel, *would accompany persons abroad for expenses*; also open to engagements for coming winter. Best references. T., No. 575, Outlook.

SHOPPING of all kinds made easy for out of town residents by correspondence. Samples and estimates procured. Materials matched. *Small details promptly attended to.* Address No. 383, The Outlook.

EDINBURGH—Boarding establishment, central, comfortable, refined home. Moderate, day or week. American references. 69 Leamington Terrace.

YOUNG woman, teacher, wishes position as mother's helper, nurse, or governess. References furnished. Address No. 491, The Outlook.

MANAGING housekeeper or companion. A woman of ability and refinement *would like position in a pleasant home; would* travel. References exchanged. Address No. 647, The Outlook.

POSITION—With liberal salary, in old-established business, is open for strictly honorable man of ability who can invest $5,000 *in the business. Money* will be secured by real estate. Highest references given and required. Address "Security," 627 Temple Court.

TUTOR.—Vassar graduate with six years experience in college preparatory work wishes *to tutor during the summer. Latin preferred.* References exchanged. Address No. 9,981, The Outlook.

COLLEGE graduate, young lady, desires position as secretary, or as teacher of physical culture alone or in conjunction with other branches. References. Address No. 665, The Outlook.

HOME wanted for attractive baby girl six months old. Of excellent parentage. Address No. 663, The Outlook.

HOME with mother's care for three or four children, from five to ten years. Light instruction. High, healthful location. About two hours from New York. Excellent references. No. 661, The Outlook.

YALE graduate, instructor in Collegiate School, N. Y., wishes position as tutor or companion for the summer. Stanley Dukeshire, 105 W. 69th St., N. Y. City.

FRENCH instruction—classes and private pupils. Miss Wright, 41 West 82d St., New York City.

YALE graduate, aged 38, experienced traveler, would take one to three boys abroad for his expenses. No. 697, The Outlook.

GOVERNESS.—Cultivated French woman desires position as governess, teacher, or traveling companion. Speaks French, German, and English fluently. Best of references. Address Mdlle. Marret, Room 63, the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

COLLECTING stamps, instructive, fascinating. One hundred varieties, including Korean, Japanese, for ten cents. Mason Company, Ledroit Bldg, Washington, D. C.

EXPERIENCED stenographer desires permanent position. No. 695, Outlook.

YOUNG lady as mother's helper wanted by June 15. References required. Mrs. Robert P. Brodhead, Kingston, Pa.

WESTERN University woman desires responsible position as secretary and stenographer. Ten years' experience. Highest references. Understands German. Own machine. June. No. 909, The Outlook.

NURSE—Refined, trained nurse wanted to travel three months in Europe for part of her expenses. Write or call on C. W. Williams, 201 Clarendon St., Boston.

POSITION wanted as boy's guide and tutor for the summer by college student. Willing to travel. References. No. 969, The Outlook.

NURSERY governess wanted July 1, to care for six-year-old girl. Must be experienced in kindergarten and primary grade work. Sewing required. Summers spent on Maine coast, winters in Michigan. Address No. 821, The Outlook.

FOR Sale or rent, two furnished, central, modern cottages at Chautauqua. L. Solberg, Salem, Ohio.

COLONIAL Mansion, commanding extensive view; pure air; quiet. Ninety minutes from New York. Four or five adult paying guests. References. No. 819, The Outlook.

REFINED woman desires position as housekeeper. Capable of full charge; marketing, catering. Highest references. Address J. H., 57 Cedar St., Worcester, Mass.

OHIO primary teacher would go, for her expenses, to mountains or seashore as mother's helper. July and August. No. 799, The Outlook.

WANTED—Position tutoring boy entering Princeton next fall. Address Junior, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED—Position as matron in school or college hall. Best references. Experience, No. 787, The Outlook.

YOUNG lady, A.M., four years teacher in college preparatory, three years abroad, desires tutorship. Superior references. Address No. 805, The Outlook.

REFINED young lady desires summer position as companion or mother's helper. Capable; fond of children. G. P., 481 Franklin Ave, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Daily primary teaching, summer months, near New York. References. No. 779, The Outlook.

WANTED—Educated woman willing to cook for two people and care for country house. *Good wages; good home.* Write inclosing references. Box 473, Westfield, New Jersey.

TRAVELED Cornellian, French and German, desires two boys to complete party vacation travel in Europe. Address Wm. H. Fries, 900 Irving Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

POINT Au Baril, Georgian Bay, Canada. To rent, $75 for the season, island with furnished five-room cottage; fine fishing and boating. Address Davis, Bedford, N. Y.

NORMAL School graduate, with eight years' experience in teaching, desires position during the summer as tutor for child, governess, or companion. Will travel. Address No. 797, The Outlook.

GOVERNESSES, visiting and resident, teachers, professors, librarians, traveling companions, kindergartners, musicians, trained nurses, matrons, etc. For desirable engagements address Miss Hopkins' Agency, 1 and 3 Union Square, New York.

NEW England young lady, Junior at Mt. Holyoke College, would like position as tutor or companion during summer vacation. Would travel. Very fond of children. Address No. 815, The Outlook.

TO Rent, 20 miles from N. Y., an attractively furnished house for the summer. 10 rooms, perfect appointments, rent moderate. Best references required. Address P.O. Box 592, Westfield, New Jersey.

YOUNG woman, college graduate, with experience in teaching, desires employment for the summer as governess, coach for backward pupils, or companion. E. A. R., 152 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

CONGRESSIONAL Library References. Miss Irvin, 1331 Q St., N.W., Washington, D. C., will furnish abstracts and copies of references in Congressional Library. Material collected for literary workers. Terms reasonable.

TEACHER, experienced in college preparatory work, will receive at his home in the country one or more pupils during July and August. Address P. O. Box 164, Dover, N. J.

PRIVATE hospital for the nervous or mildly insane. Desirably located in the picturesque valley of Cayuga Lake. Highest references. Address Jessica I. Robinson, Ithaca, N. Y.

COLLEGE graduate desires position as Instructor of Latin, English, or Mathematics, in High School or Academy. Best references. P. B. Kiger, Course Landing, New Jersey.

For other Want advertisements see next to last advertising page.

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"Indeed, I began to feel I had all the troubles that human flesh could suffer, but when a friend advised me to leave off coffee I felt as if he had insulted me. I could not bear the idea, it had such a hold on me and I refused to believe it the cause.

"But it turned out that no advice was ever given at a more needed time, for I finally consented to try Postum, and with the going of coffee and the coming of Postum all my troubles have gone and health has returned. I eat and sleep well now, nerves steadied down, and I write a fair hand (as you can see), can attend to business again, and rejoice that I am free from the monster Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee will bring sound, restful, refreshing sleep. There's a reason.

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Suits, Skirts, and Jackets **made to order**, of the newest fabrics, at **one-fourth** less than Catalogue prices.

$10.00	**Suits now**	**$7.50**
20.00	" "	15.00
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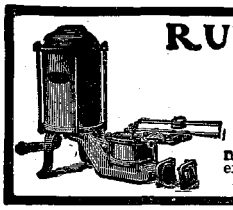

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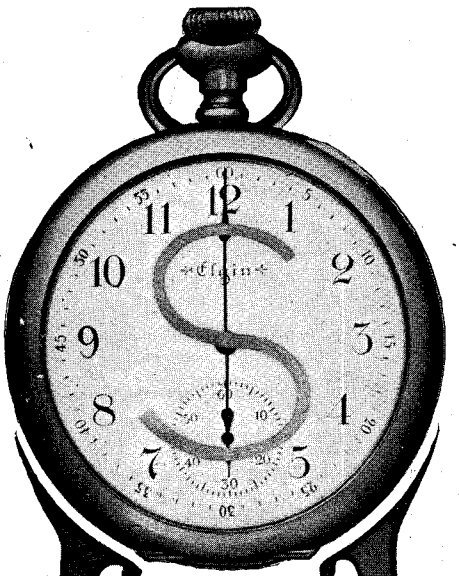

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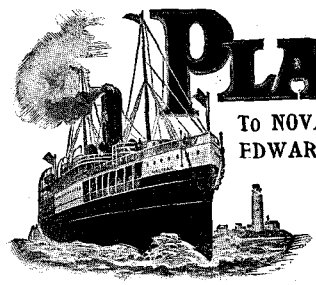

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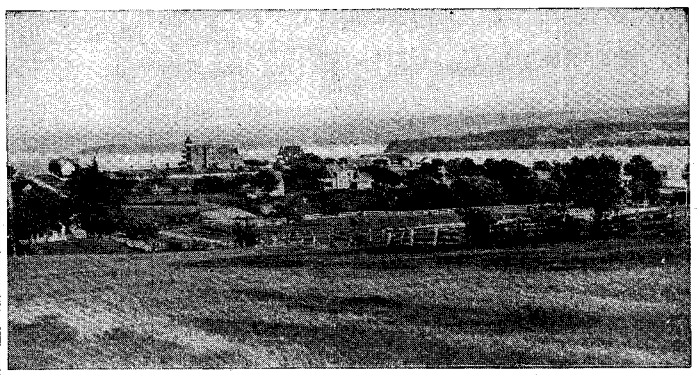

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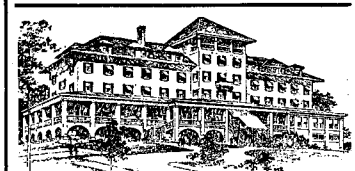

THE ATLANTIS
Kennebunk Beach, Maine
A hotel of the highest class, with every appointment for guests' comfort and pleasure. Surf bathing, canoeing, golf. Second season begins June 25. Also cottages to let, with or without board. ALMON J. SMITH, Manager.

THE CHAMPERNOWNE, Kittery Point, Me. Opens early in June. Good boating, bathing, and fishing. Term liberal. HORACE MITCHELL, Prop.

MAINE

The Pocahontas
(PORTSMOUTH HARBOR)
Kittery Point, Me.
Also furnished cottages to rent. Situated at junction of Ocean and Harbor, the most picturesque on the coast and great Naval Station. Commanding view of ocean, harbor, and woodland. Good boating, bathing, and fishing. Golf, tennis, etc. Address till June 20th, **Mrs. C. G. FRANCIS, Mgr.,** The Abbotsford, Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Rockmere House
Littlejohn's Island, Maine
Eight miles from Portland. Reliable steamboat service; two trips daily. Fine scenery, good board; boating, bathing, and fishing; desirable place for rest and recreation. Terms $7 to $12 per week. Address G. H. HAMILTON. **Cottages to let.**

HOTEL MITCHELL
Long Beach, York, Maine
Seashore and country combined; ocean in front of house, woods in rear. Surf bathing; smooth shaded roads; bowling. Newly refitted, electric lights throughout; spacious verandas. E. E. E. MITCHELL, Proprietor, York Village P. O., Maine.

REST RESORT
Oxford Spring House
& Victoria Cottage
Oxford, Me.
Midway between the mountains and the sea. Among the hills and lakes of Maine. Fishing, boating, tennis, golf. Famous spring supplies house and baths. C. E. FISHER, Prop.

PEMAQUID, MAINE
The Edgemere and **Bay View House,** near Portland; one of the most beautiful spots on Maine coast to spend a Summer. Send for booklets. W. G. TIBBETTS.

PROUT'S NECK
The Southgate
MAINE
A delightful seaside resort. Situated 10 miles from Portland.
Booklet on application. J. M. KALER, Prop.

The Avalon
Readfield, Me. Newhouse, cool rooms, modern improvements, ample shade, large verandas, excellent table, fine fishing, boating, bathing, and tennis. June rates. G. W. Carson, Prop.

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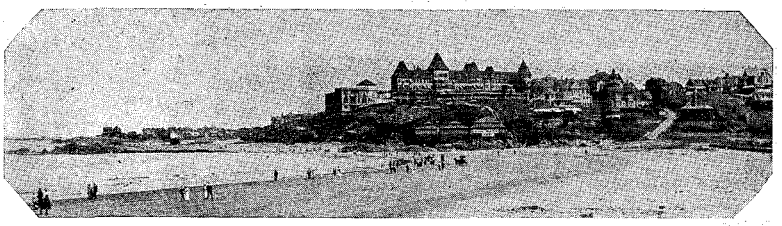
THE ATLANTIC, NANTASKET BEACH, MASS.

A Quiet, Dignified, Homelike Hotel—for Particular People

On a hill.
At the head of the **finest beach on the Mass. coast.**
One hour from Boston (20 miles) by **boat** or **train** or **auto.**
Sea bathing, absolutely **safe,** water of **agreeable temperature.**
Numerous and **varied drives** over **fine roads.**
The usual attractions for the entertainment of guests.
Latest sanitary appointments.



Nantasket Beach, under the Metropolitan Park Commission, is restricted and more desirable as a summer resort than ever before. No Bar on Reservation or at Hotel. Rates $4.00. An attractive table of rebates for long-term guests. No objectionable people.
J. LINFIELD DAMON, Jr., Mgr., The Thorndike Hotel, Boston.

MAINE

CAPE ELIZABETH
Near Portland, Me.
CLIFF HOUSE
Spacious grounds, grand ocean view, rocks, surf, beach, bathing, fishing, bowling, tennis, fine drives, pure water, high elevation, steam heat, orchestra, trolley service, and no don'ts. Send for booklet. GEO. H. DAVIS.

MUSCONGUS ISLAND Situated one mile from mainland. Good boating, bathing, and fishing. Large airy rooms, excellent table. Terms $5 to $7. Address Mrs. ELVIRA HOFFSES, Round Pond, Me.

FARRAR HOUSE, TENANT'S HARBOR, ME.—A quiet place for rest and recreation; good boating, fishing, and drives. Address Mrs. GEO. C. FARRAR.

BLUE MOUNTAIN CAMPS
(Rangeley District)
Wilton Lake, Wilton, Maine
Open June 1st. For information direct to WILLIS E. BACHELLER, 489 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

Ocean House **York Beach, Me.** Leading hotel sixty miles from Boston. Write for descriptive booklets. Terms moderate. F. A. ELLIS, Proprietor.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Grand View
ANNISQUAM, MASS.
For terms and **illustrated** booklet apply to J. L. PUBLICOVER, Prop.

BACK BAY BOSTON MASS. *Send for booklet.* **The Mountfort** 5 Mountfort, cor. **BEACON ST.** Rooms singly and en suite with bath. $1.00 per day and up. Café; elevator; fireproof.

The Surfside
CAPE ANN
GLOUCESTER, MASS.
Directly on a beautiful sand beach, always cool. Cuisine is noted for its purity. Send for booklet. F. H. SAWYER, Prop.

The Nanepashemet
MARBLEHEAD NECK, MASS.
Open plumbing and lighted throughout by Electricity. Opens June 11th. Finest location on the North Shore. Every room has ocean view. Special rates for June. Send for descriptive circular. **E. G. BROWN, Prop.**

MASSACHUSETTS

CAPE COD Small Surf Cottages fronting the ocean, $35 to $150, season; rooms $3 per week. Table board; bowling; surf bathing; healthful. Address Ballston, West New Brighton, N. Y.

Harbor View Sanitarium, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. "Come ye apart and rest awhile." Descriptive circulars. Address Laura V. Gustin-Mackie, M.D., Cottage City, Mass.

Brookside Farm, Berkshire Hills, Lanesboro (near Pittsfield), Mass. Excellent table and accommodations. Tonic air, perfect roads, good fishing. June till Oct. Full information, Mrs. S. M. S. Warner, 3 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Ct., till June 1; after, care Brookside Farm.

Menauhant Hotel
Menauhant (Cape Cod), Mass.
Directly on the beach. Grand water view. Clientèle of the best. **The purest of spring water. Noted for its cuisine of exceptional excellence.** Yachting unsurpassed. Fine roads. Tennis court. Unlimited amusements. Music. **Absolutely** the coolest spot and **most** luxurious bathing on Atlantic Coast. Booklets on application.
FLOYD TRAVIS, Proprietor.

Seashore Cottage to let at
Menauhant (East Falmouth), Mass.
NEAR BEACH
Piazza on three sides; fully furnished: open fireplace, set tubs, piano, sailboat, two bathhouses; all included. Price $250.
JAS. C. ELMS, 38 White St., New York.

SEA Golf, tennis, bowling, pure sea air, surf bathing. Send for booklet. **HIGHLAND HOUSE North Truro, Mass.**

Osterville Cape Cod **Sunset Cottage** OPENS IN JUNE. A popular summer boarding house. Airy situation; fine table, amply supplied. Sailing, bathing, driving; good roads; golf. **The Misses Carret, Osterville, Mass.**

THE NAUTILUS INN
Point Allerton, Mass.—A summer home by the sea. Low rates for June.

Manomet Point Plymouth, Mass. **ARDMORE INN** E. A. KEITH, Prop. Seashore and country combined. A charming place to spend a vacation. The Inn is an old-fashioned, comfortable, well-kept house, with the best of water supply and sanitary plumbing, plenty of shade, fine bathing beach, fresh and salt water fishing, boating and outdoor games, delightful drives, grounds 26 acres in extent. Illustrated folder on application.

MASSACHUSETTS

The New Oakdene
CAPE ANN
A modern, quiet, exclusive house accommodating not more than 25 guests; broad ocean view. For circular and terms address Mrs. J. J. DEAN, Pigeon Cove, Mass.

South Shore **COLONIAL COTTAGE**
Now open. Seashore and country combined. Farm connected, near station, 42 minutes to Boston. Modern sanitary plumbing. Bathing, fishing. Address Box 91, Scituate, Mass.

Terrace Top Shelburne Falls, Mass. A region unsurpassed in beauty and grandeur. Airy rooms, ample closets, pure spring water, excellent table and attendance; refined, accessible. References.

Berkshire Hills **MT. EVERETT HOUSE South Egremont, Mass.** Opens June 10th. Large, airy rooms, broad piazzas. Amusement hall. Good golf links. For terms apply Mrs. W. B. PECK.

Lake Wickaboag House West Brookfield, Mass. Large cool rooms, excellent table, reasonable prices, satisfaction guaranteed. New York, New Haven, and Boston references. For circulars address Mrs. H. H. NILES, Newton Hall, Worcester, Mass.

Mass. North Shore
Cottage Park Hotel and Cottages
Open June 1st. Country and seashore with hundreds of grand old trees. Refined and convenient to Boston. Terms moderate. Cottages to let. 9 by 11 fifty cut booklet.
O. F. BELCHER, Winthrop, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The UPLANDS, Bethlehem, N. H.
Highest point. Accommodates 200. Golf.
F. H. ABBOTT, Proprietor.

Fitzgerald Cottage **Bethlehem, N. H.** A new modern house, furnace heat, home comforts, rates moderate. Open early and late. Modern improvements. Fine tennis court, etc.

Come to the ROLLINS
in old New Hampshire and spend your vacation. A modern hotel situated on Crystal Lake, in Enfield, N. H. Crystal Lake is noted for its fine fisheries, its mineral springs, etc. Write for booklet. A. L. MOODY, Prop.

GILMANTON, N.H. IN UPLAND ARCADIA
Has a superb climate; cool, dry, breezy, vitalizing; elevation 1,000 feet; grand views; lovely drives; charming society; for best accommodations send for booklet to Manager Robinswood Inn and Cottages; rates, $10 to $14 per week; Cottages for season $150 upward.

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The Balsams

DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H.

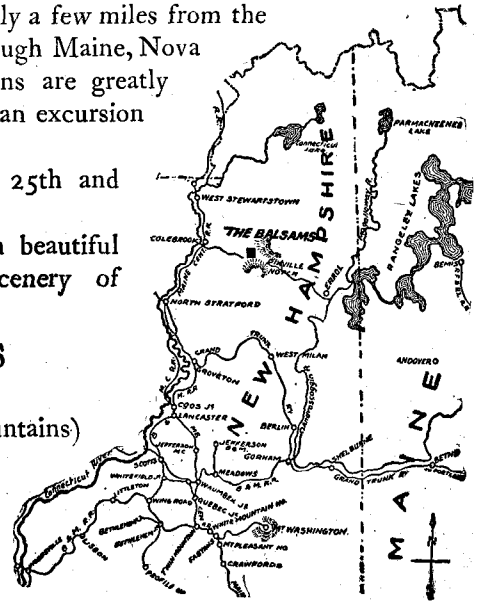
DIXVILLE NOTCH is the far-famed rocky pass through the rugged White Mountain chain of Northern New Hampshire. At the gateway of this pass, 2,000 feet above sea-level, amid the wildest and most beautiful scenery, is situated **THE BALSAMS.**

This resort is famous both for the charm of its surroundings and for the excellence of the hotel itself. The cool, bracing air, mountain streams and lakes, the trout-fishing, hunting, and camping, and the delightful social life, make **THE BALSAMS** one of the most attractive of New England resorts.

Its complete exemption from hay fever has also given Dixville Notch a wide fame. The late Rev. FRANCIS A. HORTON said:

"Dixville Notch, plus entertainment at The Balsams, is *paradise found for hay fever subjects.* Many places, with medication and extra care, afford some respite; but for perfect freedom, for ability to hunt and fish and climb mountains with the best of exempt folks, to perspire profusely and sit down and cool off like Christians, with no fear of wheezing, sneezing, choking, and bedless nights of torture, *The Balsams goes beyond anything in my experience by land or sea.*"

THE BALSAMS is near the line of the Maine Central Railroad, on the route to Quebec and Montreal, and only a few miles from the beautiful Rangeley Lakes. Tours through Maine, Nova Scotia, Canada, or the White Mountains are greatly increased in attractiveness by adding an excursion to Dixville Notch.



THE BALSAMS will open on June 25th and close October 3d.

Write at once for Booklet A, with beautiful views of the glorious mountain scenery of Dixville Notch.

THE BALSAMS

CHAS. H. GOULD, Manager.

Dixville Notch, N. H. (White Mountains)

Mr. Gould will be in New York on May 17, 18, 19, 23, and 24, at 3 Park Place from 10 to 1, and at 8 E. 14th St. from 3 to 5; in Philadelphia on May 20 and 21, at No. 48 North 6th St.; and in Boston on May 25, 26, 27, 28, and 30, at 147 Summer St.

HF

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THE ENGLESIDE and BEACH HAVEN

The Best Combination for the Vacation

THE ENGLESIDE, with all the desirable adjuncts of a first-class summer home by the sea; rooms with baths supplied with salt and fresh water; every room with an ocean view.

AND

BEACH HAVEN, noted for its matchless bay for sailing and fishing, its superb bathing, and the select class of its patrons, and if you have **Hay Fever,** there is no surer place to escape it. Send for Booklet. Opens June 11.

R. F. ENGLE, Manager, Beach Haven, N. J.

Isles of Shoals

OFF PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Appledore and Oceanic Hotels

OPEN JUNE 25

These beautiful Islands are famous for their divine summer climate and health-giving air. Visitors have all the charm of a sea voyage without its discomforts, and are wonderfully benefited in all nervous troubles.

On and after June 25, the splendid sea-going steamer Mineola will make three trips daily to the Islands from Portsmouth, N. H., connecting with trains from Boston on Boston & Maine R. R. for Portsmouth. Close connection with 9:40 A.M. and 3:15 P.M. trains.

Write for cottages, circulars, and terms. Special rates at the Oceanic. **Laighton Bros.**

NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE IDLEWILD

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

Opens June 25th. Address Miss LOUISE CRAIG, 36 High St., Brookline, Mass.; after June 8th address **INTERVALE, N. H.**

BELLEVUE HOUSE

INTERVALE, N. H.

Open June 1. Fine view of the mountains. New improvements include private baths, steam heat, and electric lights. A pretty booklet is sent free. J. A. BARNES' SONS.

Jackson Falls House

JACKSON, WHITE MTS., N. H.

Open June to Oct. 15th

Steam heat, electric lights, bells. Golf and tennis. Write for booklet. TRICKEY BROS.

MAPLE VILLA

White Mountains Intervale, N. H.

Opens May 1st. Write for booklet.
GEO. E. GALE, Prop.

CHISWICK INN

LITTLETON N. H.

Finest **White Mountain** scenery. Address till June 15 J. M. ROBINSON, N. Reading, Mass.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.
A High-Class Summer Resort

PROFILE HOUSE and 20 COTTAGES

Conducted for the comfort of a refined patronage. GOLF, TENNIS, and all popular amusements. July 1st to Oct. 1st. Address
C. H. GREENLEAF, President.

FLUME HOUSE

Five miles from Profile (same ownership). Beautifully situated near many points of interest. Open June 1st to Oct. 10th.
S. R. ELLIOTT, Manager.

Ocean Wave House

200 feet from ocean. High elevation.
Rye North Beach, New Hampshire
For booklet and terms address H. E. Putnam.

The Asquam House

Shepard Hill, Holderness, N. H.

Overlooking the beautiful Asquam Lakes. A first-class, modern hotel, recently rebuilt and refurnished. Bathing, boating, driving, fishing. For information and illustrated booklet address H. F. DORR, Prop.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Pine Grove Springs Hotel

PINE GROVE, N. H.
June 20th to October 1st

The Ideal Resort for Health, Rest, and Pleasure. Situated in pine forest on banks of beautiful Lake Spofford, 1,100 feet above sea. Rooms singly or en suite, with or without baths. Celebrated Spring Water. Unlimited amusements. Fine drives, Music, Golf. Moderate rates. Illustrated booklets.
ATKINS & MESSER, Mgrs.
Address Florence, Mass., until June 10.

THE MIRAMONTE INN

SUGAR HILL, N. H.

In the White Mountains. Elevation sixteen hundred feet above sea level, facing the Presidential and Franconia ranges.

For rent, **Cottage** with six bedrooms, sitting room, bath with hot and cold water, piazza. Meals at the Miramonte Inn. Address Miss ESTEY, Putney, Vermont.

The WALPOLE INN

WALPOLE, N. H.

A new, high-class house, accommodating 50 guests. Golf, tennis, swimming-pool, etc.
Mrs. M. F. HITCHINGS, Manager.

NEW JERSEY

THE SALT BREATH OF THE SEA BRINGS HEALTH

Galen Hall

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Always Open

Illustrated booklet telling about new buildings, baths, and cuisine, sent upon request.

F. L. YOUNG, Gen'l Mgr.

Leith Villa

Atlantic City N. J.

All modern conveniences. Table to suit the most fastidious tastes. M. MILLER.

NEW JERSEY

Hotel Dennis

Atlantic City, N. J.

Directly facing the Ocean.
Hot and cold sea water in private baths.
Golf Link privileges.
WALTER J. BUZBY

LONG BRANCH

West End Hotel and Cottages

Situated on bluff facing ocean. Unexceptionable drives and roads suitable for automobiling. Cottages open Saturday, June 11th. Hotel opens Thursday, June 23d. Special rates by the season. New York Office, 115 Broadway (Room 76).
W. E. HILDRETH, Mgr.

PINE BLUFF INN

POINT PLEASANT
Ocean Co., N. J.

Situated in large grove of pine trees on the banks of the beautiful Manasquan River and near to ocean. Opens for 6th season May 27th. Entirely renovated and remodeled, offering an exceptionally healthy and attractive place for families requiring first-class table service and home comforts. Boating, bathing, golf links, bowling. Special accommodations for young men. Moderate terms for superior accommodations.
WALTER P. BEERS, Manager.

The TREMONT

SEA GIRT, N. J.
18th Season

Every room a full ocean view. Directly on the beach. Opens June 1st. Special **June** rate of $10 for best rooms.
S. HINKSON WOODWARD.

NEW YORK CITY

The Judson

53 WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH
NEW YORK CITY

Hotel adjoining Judson Memorial Church

Facing on Washington Square Park, near business and shopping district.

Convenient to all steamship lines

Single and double rooms, suites and apartments.

European plan, $1.00 per day and upwards.
American plan, $2.50 per day and upwards.

Send for printed matter.

JAMES KNOTT, Proprietor

NEW YORK

THE ADIRONDACKS

Hotel AMPERSAND

and Cottages

ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE

A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Opens June 25th. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone, offices in hotel. Booklet.
G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N.Y.
N. Y. Office, 289 Fourth Avenue.

ADIRONDACK HOUSE

Keene Valley, N. Y. E. M. CRAWFORD, Prop.

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